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JOHN RUSKIN, being asked for aid in paying off a church debt, replied by letter thus: "I am sorrowfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world, the precisely least likely to give you a farthing. My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is: 'Don't get into debt. Starve, and go to heaven; but don't borrow. Try first begging. I don't mind, if it's really needful, stealing. But don't buy things you can't pay for.' And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges, or in a sand-pit, or in a coal-hole first? And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And of all the sects and believers in any ruling spirit, Hindoos, Turks, Feather Idolators and Mumbo Jumbo Dog and Fire Worshipers who want churches, your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. All of which you might very easily have found out from my books. Any other sort of sect would, before bothering me to write it to them."

In these days, when two headed and four-legged chickens are hatched on every farm, it is a positive relief to read that Owen Craven of Randolph county, Missouri, has a one legged Plymouth Rock chick that is perfectly healthy, and hops about on its one leg with apparent pleasure.

Of the six full generals appointed by the Confederate Congress only two survive. These are Joseph E. Johnson, now United States Commissioner of Railways, and G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant-General of Louisiana. Of the twenty lieutenant-generals appointed to the provisional army several are living.

The cannibals in the world may be numbered by millions. Probably a third of the natives of New Guinea are cannibals; so are about two-thirds of the occupants of the New Hebrides, and the same proportion of the Solomon Islanders. All the natives of the Santa Cruz group, Admiralties, Hermits, Labisiade, Engineer, D'Enirecasteaux groups are cannibals, and even some well authenticated cases have occurred among the "black fellows" of Northern Australia.

The Agricultual Department at Washington has sent out large quantities of the eggs of the silk worm by mail to all parts of the country. It has now been satisfactorily demonstrated that the leaf of the Osage orange makes as good silk as that of the mulberry, and that the worms will feed upon it and thrive. The Department is in receipt of letters from girls in various parts of the country, saying that they have made from $20 to $100 by raising silk in this way.

The lost ring story comes to hand as usual. This time the scene is laid in Kentucky, where five years ago, William Howe, of Mooresfield, lost his sister's ring while fishing in a pond. Not long ago he went shooting bull frogs in the same pond, and while cutting off the hind legs of a big one that he had shot, what should he see protruding from the bullet wound in the side of the victim but his sister's long lost ring, with the identifying inscription still quite legible.

Recent experiments seem to justify the belief that sponge-raising in the waters of Long Island Sound is likely to become an important industry in the near future. There are at present several varieties of native sponges in the Sound waters, and the frequent finding of them by men who dig for round clams, has induced scientific men to plant young sponges from Florida waters off Stratford Point, Conn., where there is a long reef of submerged rocks of a nature suitable for sponge-growing. These transplanted animals have lived and flourished rapidly, growing to the size used in commerce. Their quality is somwhat coarse, but the lower grades are quite as profitable to the dealer as the imported article, as the former are used in much larger quantities.

Investigations are still going on, particularly in France, with a view to utilizing the heat of the sun as a source of power and warmth. One of the most interesting and practicable methods in this line is that devised some time ago by Prof. Morse of Salem, Mass., the limitations of which, it is hop d, may be overcome by future improvements. This device consists simply of a shallow box, the bottom of which is of corrugated iron, and the top of glass. This is placed outside the building in such a position that the sun shines directly upon it, the heat rays of the sun pass through the glass, and are absorbed by the iron, heating it to quite a high temperature, and, by a system of ventilation, a current of air is passed through the apparatus and into the room to be heated. By this means the air was heated, on pleasant days, to about ninety degrees in passing over the iron. It is admitted, however, that the chief difficulty in all these methods of solar heating, as a substitute for the ordinary or artificial means, is yet to be overcome, being available only in fair weather, though, in connection with the customary system, a solar apparatus may effect a saving in the quantity of fuel usually consumed.

A very strange story comes from the west—strange stories are indigenous to the west—but its authenticity is vouched by the newspapers of Colorado, where the extraordinary thing is said to have happened. A prosperous Coloradoan began, several weeks since, to feel an unusual heaviness in his cheeks, the muscles growing stiff and the skin visibly hardening. His friends were disposed to be merry over his complaints; but he regarded them as having serious grounds. He steadily grew worse, and, at the end of seven days, both sides of his face had assumed the solidity of marble. He was unable to hold up his head, so heavy had it become. His eyes took on a stony glitter; his neck grew hard, with other parts of his body, and a few days later he died. His attendant physicians consider it a case of veritable petrifaction, which continued after death until the whole frame seemed to have turned to stone. Taylor was 82 years old. Before he had begun to suffer from the extraordinary disease he weighed 162 pounds four days after his death he weighed more than 600 pounds. The Denver doctors have put forward various theories—one to the effect that the phenomenon must have arisen from an excess of carbonate of lime in his system—but none of them explain the matter satisfactorily. Taylor could talk until an hour before his end, and with his latest breath ordered that his body should be sent to the Smithsonian Institution for scientific examination.

Reaction.

O, bird of mine, with drooping wing,
Whence all these notes of sorrow?
Thy song but yesterday was glad,
And 'twill be gay to-morrow.

Know'st thou not that woe and bliss
Hold each alike attraction?
That souls as well as matter bow
To one law of reaction?

One needs must grieve, nor knows the while,
That every note of sadness
Has hidden in its being's depth
Its counterpart of gladness.

O, human soul, in darkness now,
All hope and comfort scorning,
But wait, and lo! within thy sight,
The golden bars of morning.

THE BANANA THIEF.

BY HENRY NEWPORT.

The "Feuilleton," which has so long been a feature of the newspapers of Paris, is rapidly being engrafted upon the strong stock of American journalism, and now the daily story is looked for by many readers as eagerly as are the stock reports by others. Because of this fact, I put the following matter in the form of a story, instead of the stereotyped style of a newspaper letter, and in genuine story fashion open with a few words of talk from the lips of one of the characters. In this case, she is "Mary," the well-known Choctaw peddler of roots and herbs, whose station is near the downtown entrance of the famous French Market, in New Orleans. Hear her:

"*Eh, bien*, gentymans! it is true. I am no banan this morning—not a one. He is stole, that banan. Two bunch banan stole, and the thief—the thief—he is snake."

Seeing the doubtful look upon our faces, Mary pointed a copper-colored fore finger toward her stock in trade spread out upon the pavement around her.

"*Eh, bien*, gentymans!" she said in her unmodulated voice. "It is true. See, I am no banan this morning."

Sure enough, the noble bunch of bananas, which had been her pride and principal source of revenue, as well as the envy of every other Choctaw vender in the market, for lo these many days, was conspicuous by its absence, and Mary's stock—like that of her compatriots—was made up solely of some pitiful bark canoes, beaded moccasins, bunches of dried herbs and roots, and about two quarts of swamp blackberries.

"And the thief?" asked my companion, Gustave—a member of the New Orleans police force—after taking three lazy pulls at his cigarette and ejecting the smoke in slender streams from his nostrils. "Is he here? Was he one of your neighbors?"

"He is not here; no. He is not man—he. He is snake."

Like all other Indians, the Choctaw berry venders, who gather in a little group each morning at one end of the French market in New Orleans, are not voluble. "How much?" you will ask, pointing at a square piece of clean bark upon which a handful of berries is piled, and the Indian will hold up two fingers—indicating cents—or three, or four, as the case may be. Sometimes he will put the price into words; but his conversation is, in general, reserved for his own people in the privacy of his native swamps. The enterprise which had induced Mary to add a bunch of bananas to her home-gathered roots and herbs had led to her acquiring a more extended vocabulary than that of any of her relatives, and the excitement consequent upon her great loss made her use it more freely, this morning, than ever before in the presence of white men.

"You are not believe that thief is snake?"

She pushed her coarse black hair behind her ears and scowled at us from beneath her wiry eyebrows. Then she belted the loose calico wrapper which she wore with her outstretched fingers, and jerked her head toward the circumference of her waist thus indicated.

"That snake is big through like I am. His head is little like my two fists, and he is long—*eh, bien!* he is long like a ship.

"You know that Tchoupitoulas road? Yes. I am live there. Two mile from there, where the river bends in and comes near my wigwam. I am hang my banan in that live-oak tree, where the wind can keep him fresh, and when I am come up from the river, before yester night, with water for boil in the pot, that snake is come down out of the live-oak. He is black, and he is crawl, and crawl, and c-r-a-w-l!"

She imitated the serpent's slow, gliding motion with her skinny arm and hand.

"And then, when I am stiff with 'fraid, he jumps"—

Her hand "jumped" and clutched a bunch of wild ginger.

"And snap goes my banan-stem, and he is gone. Eh, bien, gentrymans! He is gone off in the swamp with my banan. That is one. I buy me some more banan. That snake is gone in the swamp. I hang my banan in the live-oak, and that other night—the last night—he is here again, and this morning I am no banan."

She waived her hand with a tragic gesture above the meagerly spread pavement, as though saying, "Here is proof of my words—there is no bananna here."

"I believe her," remarked Gustave, oracularly. He threw his head back upon his shoulders and sent thirteen perfect rings of smoke, one after another, from between his lips. "We will go out there this evening and scotch that snake; what do you say?"

"But a snake can have no possible use for bananas. Serpents are frugivorous."

"I don't care what they are, Mary has no reason for lying to us, and I believe her story. 'The Crescent and the Orient Circus and Menagerie' is lying down there in the bend on a steamer fitting up for a run across the Gulf to Central America. The chances are that the serpent has escaped from it, and if this is the case, and we kill it, it will make an item for you; eh, my boy?"

Thus it was that at five o'clock that afternoon Gustave and myself, with a bunch of fresh bananas, were perched among the branches of the live-oak tree which sheltered the rough bark hut in which Mary lived. The bananas were hanging from the lowest limb of the tree, about six feet above the swamp grass, and I was lying immediately over them in a nest of Spanish moss which effectually cushioned the branch on which I rested, and at the same time shielded me from observation from below. Gustave occupied a similar position on the opposite side of the massive trunk, and with a repeating rifle beside us and keen edged knives with curving blades—such knives as the field-hands use for cutting sugar cane—we awaited the approach of twilight and the serpent.

The upper part of the trees had been thoroughly explored in the bright sunlight of the afternoon, and we were confident that nothing larger than a tree-toad lurked in its greenness.

The hut was built on a hammock of solid ground rising out of the cypress swamp, above the surface of which all around us were thrust the sharp-pointed leaves of the palmetto and various scarlet flowers, as well as the ragged trunks of the cypress. Imagination peopled the slimy ooze with all manner of of foul things, shaped after the general image of the water moccasins which moved about in plain sight until twilight hid them.

I was wiping the mist from my eyeglasses with a soft linen handkerchief when something touched me on the shoulder and made me start so violently that the glasses slipped from my hands and fell into a clump of wild roses growing about the roots of the tree.

"Never mind them," hissed Gustave in an intense whisper, "look toward the river."

But without the glasses I was almost blind and could not see more than ten feet before me. I heard the crashing of twigs, however, as though some large body was moving toward us, along the road over which we had come, and then Gustave swung himself into my nest.

"It is coming," he whispered, "and from the commotion along the cotton-woods it must be as big around as a horse. You fire at the head. I will aim at the spine, and if the rifles do not stop it give it the knife at close quarters."

We heard the cracking continue, and presently—half blind as I was—I saw the tops of the young cotton-woods growing in a thicket about the base of the hammock tremble violently, as though a party of horsemen were passing through it. Instead of coming directly toward us, the agitation passed through the thicket to the opposite side of the live-oak, where we had no outlook.

While I was shifting my position and peering through the semi-darkness in the direction which the agitation had taken, a slimy, black shape slid about the trunk of the tree, passed across the limited field of my vision and grasped the bananas. At the widest point visible it was as large around as a man's body, and in the indistinct view which I caught it seemed to taper rapidly to a head no larger than an orange.

I whipped the rifle to my shoulder and pulled the trigger, just as Gustave knocked up the barrel of my gun with his own. There was a pause of a second's duration, and then the shape came sliding up to our nest, and before Gustavus could use his knife it had grasped him about the middle and lifted him from the perch. I heard it for some seconds after crunching the dry twigs that floored the roadway, as it moved with its prey toward the river.

I was afraid to risk a shot in the direction of the noise for fear of wounding Gustave, and at once swung myself to the ground, whence I took up my glasses and set off at a sharp run down the road.

It was almost dark now, but after passing out of the thicket about the hut I heard the voices of men, and my name was shouted with all the strength of Gustave's strong lungs.

"I told you Mary was right," said Gustave, coolly, when I stopped beside him in the road a few seconds later. My fright and the sharp run made me pant like a tired dog; but he was cool and serene. The end of his freshly-lighted cigarette burned red in the darkness.

"She told us the truth as she understood it. She thought it was a serpent that carried off her bananas, and so do you.

"You remember when I knocked up your rifle barrel just as you were about to shoot? Well, I saw that the thing was no snake, but the trunk of an elephant. I knew it could be nothing but a tame elephant belonging to the circus, and it would not do for us to kill it. But I must confess I did not expect him to seize me. He scared me so for a minute I could not even cry out; but he did not hurt me in the least, and down here in the road we met the circus men coming in pursuit of him, and he put me down."

"And the bananas?"

"Oh, the circus company will make it all right with Mary, or I will jug the whole lot."

I am inclined to believe that the circus company made it all right with Gustave, also, in consideration of his services in saving their elephant from my rifle bullet, as he was playing an unusually high hand when I met him off duty the next night in a Royal street gambling hall.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Winged Scavengers of the South.

It is against the law in almost every Southern State to shoot a turkey buzzard, says a Georgia letter to the New York *Sun*. There are two excellent reasons for this prohibition: the buzzards are the scavengers of the South, and there is no telling what sort of a pestilence a dead turkey buzzard would bring on if anybody should kill one.

The turkey buzzard is a knowing bird. He knows he is not good to be eaten—though his knowing this does not imply that he has superior knowledge—and he is not shy of mankind. He hovers over the market places in the Southern cities, waiting for business to close; and when the crowd of purchasers has departed the buzzard descends and feasts upon the odds and ends that have fallen from the butchers' and fishmongers' knives. The scarcity of hash, mince pie and fish chowder in the Southern States is something for which the buzzard should have credit. In Charleston there is a big public market down by the water, and the buzzards always clean up after business hours. The wisdom of the turkey buzzard is shown also by one of his expedients for getting rid of work. He goes to the mouths of rivers, where the connecting forces of current and tide deposit on the banks a considerable proportion of the carrion and other unwholesome things that are borne toward the sea on the river's flood, and there he accommodates his not very fastidious appetite to the movement of the tides. All animals that perish inland are found by the buzzards. It is even said that flocks of these birds will hover for days and nights over a horse or cow that is on its last legs.

The turkey buzzard, despite his formidable look, is a harmless bird. Not only does he never strike a creature till it is down, but he hardly ever strikes it till it is dead. Buzzard's eggs are not edible. Indeed, it is as much as a parent bird can endure to sit over them while hatching them, with only two eggs in the nest at that. Even under those conditions the male bird has to take his turn on the nest part of the time in order to let the maternal buzzard go off and get some fresh air.

Emperor Kwang on His Travels.

When the emperor Kwang Su left Peking lately to visit the eastern tombs there were at least 20,000 persons in the procession. The emperor was borne in a chair with sixteen bearers, who are trained to their work, and all tall men of the same height, and are forbidden to smoke, cough or spit, nor must they utter even a whisper. The emperor sat in a glass chair. There is a single large sheet of plate glass on each side, through which he could be seen distinctly. When the procession left the palace gates it entered upon a carefully levelled road, covered with yellow earth on which not a stone or a stick could be seen. A troup of about fifty horsemen, distributed before and behind the emperor, rode on in good order, there being no sound heard but the tramp of the horses' feet. No one was allowed to be in the streets except persons having duties connected with the imperial progress, but all along the way small holes were perforated through the shop shutters, and a thousand eyes were watching to catch a sight of the Son of Heaven and of the empress in their yellow chairs. To those outside the city more liberty is allowed. The people are permitted to look on, but they must kneel at a distance of not less than twenty or thirty yards from the emperor.—*North China Herald.*

Had Been in The Preserves Too.

A certain widow lady owned a parrot, and being absent from home one day, the said parrot got into her jar of preserves, and ate them all up. The widow on coming home, discovered the mischief, and was so indignant at the "Pretty Poll" that she caught up a kettle of hot water and threw it upon it. The operation robbed it of its bright plumage, and left it in a state of nudity.

It went skulking around for several days, quite despondent and ashamed, when presently the widow's beau—an old widower, who like "Poor old Uncle Ned, had no hair on the top of his head," came to see her.

The parrot's spirits brightened up immediately on seing the old gentleman's bald pate: and in a tone of joy it exclaimed:

"Eh, you've been in the preserves, too?"—*Boston Post.*

Indian Fishing Spears.

The fishing spears used by the Piute Indians are of peculiar construction. Into the end of a pole or shaft from twelve to fifteen feet in length is inserted a piece of iron or steel wire about as thick as an ordinary lead pencil and about ten inches long; the end of this wire is made quite sharp. Another piece of wire about two inches long forms the barb. One end of this short piece of wire is made very sharp. It is then laid upon the point of the long wire and tightly lashed with a piece of pitched twine. In the centre of the piece of short wire is fastened a string over a foot in length, which is made fast to the shaft of the spear. When a fish is struck the point of the spear passes entirely through its body. In withdrawing it the short wire or barb pulls of, and, turning crosswise, the fish is securely fastened and hangs dangling to the handle of the spear.

INDIAN SUN DANCE.

A Barbarous Rite that Has Been Abolished.

Fasting and Feasting Followed by a Sickening Display of Self-Torture.

The wild Indian Sun Dance, which was held for the last time during June, 1883, with its barbarous and cruel inflictions, is one of the historical features of savage superstition that will never again be repeated. Prior to the completion of the sun dance circle, when three days are taken to feasting on dog soup, dancing, giving away ponies, cattle and everything else that gives evidence that the "heart is good," the chiefs, subchiefs and head men meet in council in some woodland, where they select twelve virgins who are to do the honor of cutting the pole. A number of young Indians are appointed to make search for a good pole for the occasion (which has, however, been selected a long time before) and finally, after considerable delay, the twelve virgins each take an axe, and give the pole one cut, the young bucks finishing the job. The crossing of a stream is superstitiously forbidden, and when the young Indians are ready they march in triumph to the place selected for its "planting." Before them rush a thousand young braves on ponies, who fire off rifles and revolvers until outside the limits of the encampment, which, together with their yells, would drive off any evil spirits that might be hanging around; and that is their part in the play. The pole is raised and green brush is placed in a circle about it, while the pole itself is gorgeously decorated with strips of calico in all the brilliant hues, which have been placed there as offerings from some dusky maiden or old squaw.

The sun dance among these wild people is a barbarous religion with them. During the year an Indian has prayed to the Great Spirit for fortune in hunting, restoration of health or some other wish, for which he promises, if the prayer is granted, to make some sacrifice or dance at the annual sun dance, which was usually held during the month of June. It is composed of fasting and feasting combined, the ones who have made vows fasting for several days, and those who are to "see them through" feasting on delicious young dogs made into soup. Mothers who have asked the Great Spirit for some favor bring their babes and young children to be "gouged" in the ears with anything but sharp knives by the "medicine men" (who are on hand in great numbers), the girls receiving two inflictions in each ear and the boys one, for which the medicine man receives a pony or two. Women have their arms, shoulders or face cut as they may have promised at the time. Groups of men and women dance with upturned faces to the burning sun, tooting continuously a whistle made of an antelope's bone. All these are preliminary to the most barbarous and painful task of being brave. The young men who have fixed their hearts upon this torture by going through the ordeal of being cut in the two breasts and a sinew passed through the wounds, are tied to a rope attached to the stationary sun dance pole, which they endeavor to break out by continuous dancing and jerking. Their faces are lifted to the scorching June sun while they blow on the antelope bone whistle. To contribute to their success, some near friend or relative throws out sticks to the surrounding crowds, and a scramble is made to secure them, as each stick entitles the holder to a pony. Invoking the Great Spirit for success is general by the medicine men, while groups of dancers with whistles and bands of nearly naked wiid men, painted in all colors, yellow, green, red, blue, black, white or purple, in whole, in part or combinations, with the designs of hands, horse shoe prints, horses, Indians, etc., go through mournful singing to the beats of a dozen great drums, making the conglomeration of noises anything but what a band leader would term "harmony." On the occasion to which this article refers but one out of the three succeeded in breaking the flesh from the breasts—and he proved the meanest as well as bravest—the others fainting; and some of the few whites present became faint themselves during the progress of this horrible torture.

At the close of this festival, lasting about eight days, the Indians returned to their homes to find themselves either richer or poorer than when they left; but a large storehouse of rations furnished by the government supplied their wants to at least a limited extent. On their return home they found what few crops they had put in before they left had either got behind the growth of the weeds or eaten by stray stock. Thus the progressive Indian failed to progress, and the government did a most sensible act when it abolished the sun dance, which every Indian was compelled to attend or be held in disgrace by the leaders.—*Creighton (Neb.) Pioneer.*

Why the Piano Was Lost.

"I hear that you were completely burned out, Bigfigger. Lost everything, I suppose."

"Oh, no! House gone of course, but all my furniture and personal effects were saved. Everything, in fact, except the piano."

"Why wasn't that saved?"

"Because none of the firemen could play on it."—*Call.*

You can never depend upon proverbs One says, "Silence is golden"; another, "Money talks."

The Strain of City Life.

Read the following facts with regard to Chicago: From 1852 to 1868, population increased 5.1 times what it was in the first period. The death-rate increased 3.7 times. The deaths from *nervous* disorders increased 20.4 times. Chicago is perhaps a fast place, but the figures are significant of the wear of city life on the nervous system.

Is not this strain of the nervous system a peculiarly American danger? To be sure, all brain-workers in all countries are liable to it, but in our country climatic influences increase the tendency. Under these influences we have developed national characteristics, showing in form and feature. We do things in a hurry. We are in haste to get rich. We are in haste to be wise. We have no time for exercise. We have no time for play. Both exercise and play are by serious people often looked upon as a waste of time for adults, however good they may be for children and young people. A boy must be a man before his time, and a girl must be prim and staid, and must not romp like her more fortunate brothers, but must be a sober woman after she has entered her teens. It seems as if the battle of modern life (at least of modern city life) was a battle of the nerves. From nursery to school, from school to college, or to work, the strain of brain goes on, and strain of nerve—scholarships, examinations, speculations, promotions, excitements, stimulations, long hours of work, late hours of rest, jaded frames, weary brains, jarring nerves all intensified by the exigencies of our school and city life." The worst of the mischief is, that this strain falls most of all upon those from nature and circumstance least able to bear it—upon our women. Public opinion frowns upon their exercising like men. Yet, with a nervous system more sensitive than man's, they need the very exercises (out-of-doors) which, by a mistaken public sentiment, they are often forbidden to take. The healthy house-work is often deputed to a servant either because too hard for our American girls, or too much beneath them.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Queer Justice.

I related a story of a Hungarian justice, doubtless of oriental origin, says the Hon. S. S. Cox in the New York *Sun*, describing a conversation in Turkey. In the interior of that country a Turkish agent was sent to buy cavalry horses to recruit for the then probable war with Bulgaria and Greece. While there the agent desired that the proprietor of the village with whom he was contracting should show him a specimen of the Hungarian mode of proceeding.

"Wait a few moments," said the proprietor, who was also a magistrate, "and I will see who is in the town jail."

Calling his constable he was informed by that officer that a goose thief had been apprehended during the night and was in confinement. He sent for the criminal.

"Are there any witnesses," asked the judge.

"Two," was the answer; "the man who owned the goose and a man who saw the theft."

After hearing the evidence the judge, in his fierce and harsh Hungarian (Finnish-Tartaric) tongue, called up the culprit and said: "You have been found guilty and I fine you ten kreutzers and ten days' imprisonment for stealing the goose."

Thereupon he summoned the owner of the bird and said: "I fine you ten kreutzers and ten days' imprisonment for allowing your goose to be stolen."

To the witness he said: "Sirrah, I fine you ten kreutzers and ten days' imprisonment for not minding your own business."

Hilma Effendi then remarked that almost an odd a case recently came before one of the courts of Stamboul. A creditor came to the judge to have a note sued. It was for 1500 piasters, and due three years hence. The judge ordered the suit, but condemned the creditor to confinement for three years, "For," said his honor, "how do I know where you will be three years hence, so as to pay you over your piasters, unless I hold you!"

Dislikes of Bees.

A correspondent of the *Bee Journal* writes that a brood of chickens were in the habit of frequenting the shed in which he kept his bees. The bees stung all the dark colored ones to death, yet did not molest the light-colored chicks. Why the preference? The editor writes that he has frequenely spoken of the advantage of wearing light clothes among the bees. We wear black bee veils because we cannot see clearly through any other color. Woolly, fuzzy, and dark materials are objected to by bees. A man with a plug hat on rarely gets stung, unless by a bee that is trying to "shoot the hat" aims too low and hits the face by mis ake, while a companion at a suitable distance is perfectly safe.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Time Alters All Things.

Clara.—Do you remember Jane Crudlie, who went to school with us?

Dora.—The girl with the cat-eyes and pug-nose?

"Yes."

"Big mouth?"

"Yes."

"No chin, no forehead, red hair, and complexion like a half-baked brick?"

"The same."

"I should think I did. What a gawk she was. Heard of her lately?"

"Yes; she's the reigning American beauty in Paris this week."—*Chicago News.*

A Reporting Phonograph.

Some electricians in this city have been at work several months to perfect a phonograph which can be used with such accuracy as to be an aid in reporting with precision the proceedings of courts and public assemblies. It is said that a state of perfection has already been attained which will warrant the introduction of this instrument in courts of justice.

When the phonograph is perfect it will be a great assistance to stenographic reports in one way, and a great rival and hindrance in another. One of the machines can be taken into court, for instance, and all of the proceedings will be recorded by it. At the close of the day it can be carried to a room and gauged to talk at any rate of speed, at thirty words a minute for instance, which can be written out by an ordinary shorthand writer. If it is desired to get the proceedings transcribed as fast as they occur new cylinders are put in the phonograph as fast as the proceedings are written out. For instance, the longhand writers can put in a cylinder and let it remain ten minutes; then take it out and put in another and transfer the cylinder which has the proceedings upon it to another instrument, and it is made to repeat the proceedings with accuracy, and at the expiration of its term is replaced in the phonograph, and the other cylinder taken from it, and so on. One of the great difficulties the scientists have encountered is in securing the distinction of tone in voices. Heretofore the phonograph has not been sufficiently distinct to enable a person to distinguish one voice from another, if they are similar in volume and tone. It is believed, however, that the instrument will be perfected within a short time so that anyone who has heard a number of voices in a room can readilly distinguish them from the sounds the phonograph will give out. It is the distinguishing of one voice from another which gives the names of the speakers. For instance, if the phonograph is used to record the proceediings of a legislature, it will not, of course, have the names of the persons participating in the debate, and the persons translating from the record of the phonograph will have to place the speakers by the tones of their voices. It is said that some of the official reporters intend trying the phonograph within a short time, and determining how it will operate in public debates.—*Washington Letter.*

The Parachute.

The parachute is a huge umbrella presenting a surface of sufficient dimensions to resist the pressure of the air enough so that a descending weight shall not move downward with greater velocity than safety requires In the east it is sometimes used by jumpers to enable them to jump from lofty heights. Father Loubere in an account of Siam, writes that a man famous in that country for his feats was accustomed to amuse the royal court by jumping from high places with two umbrellas, with long slender handles fastened to his girdles.

The first parachute constructed for an aeronaut, in case of accident, was made by Blanchard. In 1785 he let down a parachute with a basket containing a dog from a great height which reached the ground in safety. The first man to try a descent by this method was Jacques Garnerin, October 22, 1797. He came down all right. A niece, Eliza Garnerin, made several descents, having a large orifice in the top of the parachute to check the oscillation.

Mr. Cocking was the next to try. His parachute was made wedge-shaped, and was intended to cleave through the air instead of offering resistance to it. On July 29, 1837, Mr. Cocking went up in the great Nassau balloon, and when his parachute was liberated from the balloon with the inventor in it the apparatus collapsed and came down at a terrible rate. Mr. Cocking died.

Mr. Hampton made several successful descents, once attaining an altitude of nearly two miles. He described his feeling at first as both unpleasant and alarming. His eyes and the top of his head seemed forced upwards, but the sensation soon passed way. The descent was slow and steady and the earth seemed to be coming up while the parachute was stationary.—*Boston Globe.*

Tom Corwin's Reply.

Once Tom Corwin, who was pitted against Shannon, was in a stage riding to some point where he was to prosecute his canvass. On the way a lady, who, by the way, was none other than Mrs. Shannon, entered the stage. She did not know Corwin when she saw him. Mrs. Shannon carried a baby in her arms and Corwin took the child from her as she was about to step into the stage. He placed the little one on his lap and retained it there, amusing it in a gentle, kindly manner until the lady reached her home. Corwin got out and entering the house, carried the little fellow to a bed and laid him down on the flat of his back. As he turned to the lady to bow his farewell she asked him to whom was she indebted for so much kindness and courtesy. "Thomas Corwin, at your service, madame," was the reply, "and I intend to lay your husband out at the next election as flat as I have just laid your son on his back."—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Vital Spot.

Gibbs—So the man was killed up at the hotel, was he?

Squibbs—Yes, shot right in the rotunda.

Gibbs—Great Scott! No wonder it killed him. That's a terrible place to hit a man.—*Chicago Rambler.*

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4 1886.

For rates and advertising rates, see first page. Communications relative to any of the business of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE COLONY PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

A San Francisco paper calls attention to the fact that the most prosperous agricultural settlements in California were founded by parties who formed associations for mutual aid before they left their old homes. One or more of the members visited the place where they designed to locate and obtained accurate and reliable information about its agricultural capabilities, the best crops to raise, the peculiarities of the soil and climate, the supply of water and fuel and the facilities for transportation. As large bodies of land were required they were obtained at low rates and on favorable terms. Building material, seeds, stock, agricultural implements, groceries and general supplies were obtained at wholesale prices and transported in large lots at a large reduction *from* the usual rates.

The persons comprising each colony were generally old friends, and the ties of friendship were not all broken by removal to a new place. Each had pleasant companions on the journey to the new home and after the settlement had been made

The officials of the Territory of Arizona in a recent report published for the purpose of encouraging agricultural settlers state that the most prosperous agricultural neighborhoods in the Territory are those settled by the Mormons. Their success is chiefly owing to the fact that the settlers come in quite large colonies. The members of one of these colonies did not exhibit the selfishness ordinarily displayed by individuals who go to a new country to settle. All seemed to be interested for the common good. They united in building dams and digging ditches to be used for irrigating purposes. They owned many machines in common and sent their products to market in large quantities. They kept their cattle and sheep in large bodies at small expense.

Aside from material interests, the colony plan of making settlement offers great advantages. When but one family goes into a new country the members find themselves among strangers, to whom they may not take kindly. Men enjoy life in a wild country better than women do. They can hunt, fish and go on excursions into the forests and among the mountains. The women, however, have few companions and no pastimes, and as a consequence are likely to become melancholy and homesick. If from ten to fifty families go together, if it is "to the ends of the earth," they can enjoy the society of their old friends, and quite likely have as much pleasure as they had in their old homes.

IRRIGATION.

The area of the practical agricultural lands in this country is immensely extended by practical irrigation. In all the Territories west of the 100th degree of longitude this method has added millions to the value of the producing soils and wonderfully extended their capacity. In Arizona, especially, irrigation is aiding the rapid development of the Territory and demonstrating its productiveness. The practice is to flood small grain from two to four times during the season. Fruit and grass need less water. The Arizona canal is over forty miles long, and irrigates nearly 100,000 acres of land. Other canals are now in progress on the Lower Gila which will irrigate over 200,000 acres. In New Mexico, along the Rio Grande, a large canal was recently completed which is expected to bring more than 200,000 acres into cultivation. While these great water supplies are of first-rate consequence to the development of the rainless districts, they are nevertheless the origins of gigantic land monopolies.

The Atlanta *Constitution* incidentally mentions the fact that Uncle Primus Jones "made himself famous early in the season by sending a sixty-five pound watermelon to the *Constitution* – a melon which promptly disappeared in the hole provided for such things in the 'business office.' Whereupon a cotemporary observes: "Now we know what makes some of the Democratic articles in the *Constitution* so watery."

As to Southern statesmanship, we hold that is best and most practical that advocate that policy which fosters the growing industries and aids in building up and organizing new industrial enterprises. As these results can only come through a protective tariff, the wise Souther statesman is and must be a Tariff man,

From all sources come the report that the Indiana Democrats despair of compromising the trouble in at least three of their Congressional Districts. This means, of course, that those districts will send Republicans to the next Congress.

The past political history of Governments has invariably shown that few have ever sought to control the masses, and just in the ratio of the ignorance of the people has the tyranny of the few been manifest.

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS ON AGRICULTURE. NO. 2.

Land is the source of life; out of it we come, into it we shall go. "The profit of the earth is for all; the king is served by the field." The farmer is the agent and minister of this common parent, this generous but severe mother, and holds the keys of her store house. Everywhere in great nations the management of land is the favorite occupation of the cultivated, the refined, the rich and the noble. The most eminent men in our own history have been farmers, and have given celebrity to the soil of Mount Vernon, to Ashland, the Hermitage, Monticello and Marshfield. No other occupation of industry is thus distinguished by the preference of the most gifted and eminent of all ages and nations

"Would you be *strong*? go follow you the plow;
Would you be *thoughtful*? study fields and flowers:
Would you be *wise*? take on yourself a vow
To go to school in nature's sunny bowers;
Fly to the country—nothing there will harm:
Seek Wisdom, Strength and Virtue on a farm."

——"What should boys learn?" was asked of ARISTIPPUS. "That which they must practice when they become men" was the answer.

"To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the true wisdom."

——The soil is the true source of all wealth, comfort and luxury. It is the grand exchequer of the world that honors all drafts, however large. Like the widow's cruse, it is always ready to supply our necessities.

——It is indeed a rigorous law that man must labor; that by the "sweat of his face" he must earn his daily bread. The wants of man, that by the constitution of his nature, are many, cannot be satisfied in any way else but by labor. Man labors therefore, because it is necessary that he should do so, but the power which establishes the necessity, parental even when it chastises, has so ordained that his happiness shall spring from that which would appear to be his misfortune. As he labors and produces, and still further exercises his skill and ingenuity upon the raw material, making new fabrics for his comfort and enjoyment, in the same proportion is happiness increased. The law of our Creator is the law of our being, and as we approximate to its requirements, no matter how burdensome they may seem to be, so much nearer do we reach the perfection which is the only true happiness here, and leads hereafter to that land of

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green
And rivers of delight"

——If he who tills the soil would do so with success, he must consult the man of science who has analyzed its parts, and who alone can fully instruct him how and when his labor must be conducted The man who is bronzed with daily toil, and the pale faced student of chemistry, are equally dependent on each other; the one for food and raiment, the other for the knowledge how to produce it. Of what use would be the fleece of the sheep, or the cotton of the field, without the loom of the Manufacturer or the genius of the Mechanic? The interest of these three industrial departments are so bound together that the advancement of the one is followed by a corresponding progress of the other.

"THREE ACRES AND A COW."

In the crowded countries of Europe, under the grinding system of tenantry, it is calculated by close economists that an average family can be supported on 'three acres and a cow." But the more enlarged views of the freedman, when his ideas of worldly happiness was "forty acres and a mule," would come nearer meeting the demands of the family referred to by the economist mentioned. And yet, on forty acres of land much, very much can be produced.

Some gardeners, near the large cities, pay high rents, even up to what would be considered a high price for the land in the rural districts and on *three* acres support a family in all the comforts of life, and make more clear money than many do on a large farm.

This explains how, in densely populated countries of Europe, it is possible for a man to support and educate his family from the products of "three acres and a cow." The dense population, mostly engaged in mechanics and manufacturing, create a demand for produce of the garden at high prices.

Our broad Albemarle farms produce, some of them, abundantly, but there is not the population in the midst to demand one-fourth of it. A certain class of politicians advocate a policy to have these bread eaters locate as far as possible from us—even across the ocean. Hence no three acre, or even forty acre farm would quite do here. The profit would not furnish much more than the necessaries of life, hardly any of the luxuries—such as carriage, fine horses or fashionable household furniture. Theoretic economists may philosophize, but practical realties are facts nevertheless.

A Washington paper says the scandals of Republican administrations that were made to assume elephantine proportions in the Democratic papers, would not seem as big as fleas' parasites in these dear delightful days of Democratic reform.

FIGHT THE WEEDS.

Keep a war on the weeds. Those who have once mastered them, whether in garden or on farm, will never be satisfied to go back to the practice of fighting them during the spring and summer, and permitting enough to seed in the autumn that the fight may be continued each year but they will carefully look over the garden during the latter part of the season, that they may remove any weeds that have escaped the hoe or the cultivator. Do not give up the battle with the weeds until the cold weather prevents them from ripening their seed.

LAST VOTE OF THE DISTRICT

We are so often asked for the vote of this District for Congress in 1884 that we here give it;

Counties.	Skinner.	Respess.
Beaufort,	1949	1714
Camden,	699	557
Carteret,	1162	598
Chowan,	708	803
Currituck,	974	408
Dare,	248	222
Gates,	1145	721
Hertford,	1094	1296
Hyde,	860	671
Martin,	1554	609
Pamlico,	737	600
Pasquotank,	904	1227
Perquimans,	820	933
Pitt,	2402	2280
Tyrrell,	485	348
Washington,	640	1086
	16381	14093
Skinner's majority		1284

While Democratic Federal officeholders may apparently observe the Presidential mandate in regard to "pernicious" activity in politics, in reality it will be a dead letter. The Congressman who has patronage to bestow and his constituent who enjoys or hopes to enjoy the blessings it brings will, between them, find some way of whipping the devil around the stump whenever the occasion for the exercise of their ingenuity occurs. The millenium is not yet at hand.

It turns out that Cleveland's warning to Federal office-holders to keep out of local politics isn't original. A similiar state paper was issued by Hayes. But thirty-six years before the latter's celebrated proclamation President Harrison issued one to the same effect. It was signed by Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. So the Democratic President has only modeled after Republican and Whig predecessors. The idea is neither new nor Democratic after all.

We happened to be present and heard the famous inquiry, "What are we here for?" made by Mr. Flannagan in the Chicago Convention of '80. How it was ridiculed, criticised and laughed at by Democrats. But lo! a change has come, and the place-hunters now inquire, "What did we vote for Cleveland for except to get the offices?" The boot is on the other leg!

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, is travelling in England. It is said that when he visited the mining districts and saw women naked from their waists up, trudging barrows at 30 cents a day, he was forced to admit that possibly there was something wrong about "free trade" in practice, however beautiful it was in theory

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says: Several Congressmen have been known to tell the truth lately. They called each other liars

Political Fences.

Special to the Courier Journal.

The political fences throughout the country are said to be in a very bad condition. The fall elections promise to make many changes in the House. There are a few members who can come to Congress as long as they want to, and who will avail themselves of the privilege, but there will be a pretty general shaking up among the majority, Many Representatives have already declined renomination, and some have failed to be renominated, and many more will be beaten. But few have as yet received renomination. The President's order that subordinate Government officials shall not take part in political conventions will, it is said, seriously affect the chances of several members, whose official friends have already been chosen delegates to conventions. Altogether there will be many changes. It is impossible to learn the names of all who have decided not to return, but they are numerous.

Near Grafton, Wis, a large meteoric stone fell in the field of Henry Diederick while a party of men were harvesting near by. The stone fell with a loud hissing noise, not unlike the roar of a long train of cars. The unusual sound seem to come from the heavens, and gazing upward, the spectators saw what appeared to be a huge ball of smoke rapidly descending to the earth It struck the earth within a few rods of where they were standing and buried itself deep in the ground. The hole in the ground is three or four feet in circumference. Its depth it unknown, all attempts to find bottem by inserting long poles having, it is said, proved futile.

The Pan-Electric Scandal—A Contrast.

"The attitude of the Democrats is in sharp contrast in this Garland affair with the action of the Republicans when any of their leaders became involved in scandals of this kind. The Republicans promptly scraped off the mud. But the Democrats hold up their hands covered with filth and declare to the country with shameless brazenness 'This is not mud.' They must think the people of this country are fools or else sympathetic knaves."

Hog cholera is raging in some of the counties in Virginia.

[For the CAROLINIAN.

A Florida Love Song.

O bend to me, pomegranate tree,
Till I with my love compare
To her cheeks the tint of thy ruby fruit
Thy ebony seed her hair.
O rushing river, and sweet south wind
Encharmed in the orange grove,
O soft pity give, that still I live
The scorned by the maid I love
Th'blue eyed stranger hath won my love
Hath stolen her thoughts away.
And now they walk on the old sea wall
Where once we loved to stray.
O San Sebast'an river of brine,
O river as salt as the sea,
If your waves were made of burning tears
My sorrow might watch with thee.
I think of an hour, and forever
That hour shall glow like a star.
We sailed o'er the silvery river
I played on my sweet guitar.
I played, and sang to the maiden,
The maiden was promised mine -
But the morn brought another lover
And all forgotten I pine
O rose of beauty! O rose of grief!
O rose of despairing love!
Come twine your beauty above my grave
In the depths of an orange grove.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANNIE M.

Snatched from the Grave.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she had suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hopes of ever recovering Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal and satisfy yourself. Sold by all druggists every where.

What We'd All Like to Know.

Washington Critic.

Once upon a time a good man took his little boy to the gallery of the House to show him the great men of the nation, and they listened eagerly to an able effort by one of them. When he had finished, the father turned to the boy and put his hand on his head,

"My son," he said, "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

The boy looked into his father's face with his great earnest eyes.

"Papa," he inquired simply, "who made Congressmen."

How the Southern Improvements are Made.

The Louisiana State Lottery lightning struck on Madison street Memphis, at the last June 15th drawing., Mr. J. E. Beasely and ex-Postmaster Hon. J. H, Smith, who went in a dollar apiece together, drew $10,000 or $5,000 each. It is reported that they will add it to the fund for protecting the South Memphis river front.—Memphis Appeal, June 18th 1886.

Feeling Only a Transient Interest.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is remarkable how summer visitors in the country inquire about the church facilities almost as soon as they arrive and it is also noteworthy how rigidly the visitors refrain from going to the churches after finding out where they are and the shortest way to get to them.

The Democrats of Vermont can always be depended on for pernicious activity when there is a big fight for the old party on hand.—New York World.

And where is the man who doubts that the President, who has forbidden "pernicious activity" on the part of federal officeholders, is now grinding his snickersnee preparatory to a descent on the perniciously active in Vermont?

The Washington *Critic* tell of an absent-minded United States Senator who had occasion not long ago to go to New York His wife was to go with him. After they had got away in good shape, a memorandum to this effect was found on the desk of the Senator: "Things to take along: one pair socks, one shirt two collars, one pair cuffs, one wife." The Senator denies it, but the boys have it in black and white.

Sing Hay.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Whatever may be the doubts about this year's wheat and cotton crops, there seems to be no question about the full average of the hay crop of the country, which is worth about $400,000,000—a sum by no means to be despised in these rather close times,

An inventor of Parkerburg, West Virginia, is reported to have discovered a substance that is a impervious and durable as glass, and like it a non conductor of electricity and useful for many purposes. It cannot be broken by ordinary means, acids have no effect upon it, and it can be used as a substitute for india-rubber.

I had given myself up as lost because of inherited scrofula. Tried everything for purifying the blood without benefit until I used Parker's Tonic, and can truthfully say that it has cured me. I still use it for its splendid effect on my general health. H. K. Lynd, Chicago.

A Wretched Show, Then.

From the Boston Record.

It is possible that, after all, the members of the two houses of Congress think they are playing only an exhibition game, That is why the stop for refreshments are so long.

Cleveland's Debt to the South Unpaid.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

So far as the South is concerned, it would have been better for her and for her Democracy had she been entirely without representation in the Cabinet than represented therein as she has been.

A Kansas city hotel advertises the fact that it provides the finest dinner ever placed before an appreciative audience. And the proprietor defends the use of the word audience on the ground that the people in his hotel are always listening for the head waiter to announce the meals.

Not Intimate Enough With the American Eagle.

From the Pitsburg Times

He [Secretary Bayard] seems not to have a particle of Hail Columbia or Yankee Doodle in him, but a British spirit rather. He obviously is not on terms with that proud bird, the American Eagle.

Mischief in Mississippi.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is to be hoped that the lawlessness reported to exist in Newton county, Mississippi, is somewhat exaggerated.

In a time of profound peace, with nothing more exciting than an occasional prohibition election, we do not see what excuse the Mississippians can have for organizing bands of regulators, and terrorizing the country around them. The guilt of these young men is far from being wiped out by the statement that they at first commenced their regulating business in a spirit of fun. We all know what such frolics lead to. There are blacks as well as whites who do not relish a practical joke when it interferes with their rights, and they will resist when they are imposed upon beyond a certain point. The regulators are not justified then in shooting down those who stand in their way. Having placed themselves in the wrong at the start, they have no business with the shotgun.

The disposition of the authorities at Jackson to hunt down the regulators and bring them to justice, cannot be too highly commended. The only way to preserve our reputation as a law and order section is to stamp out lawless violence whenever and where ever it makes its appearance.

No Use.

From the Nashville Banner.

An Eastern drummer who was in Knoxville listened to the complaints of a mountaineer about hard times for ten or fifteen minutes, and then observed: "Why, man, you ought to get rich shipping green corn to the Northern market." "Yes, I orter" was the reply. "You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?" "Yes." "Then why don't you go into the speculation?" "No use, stranger," sadly replied the native, "the old woman is too darned lazy to do the plowing and planting."

The Mint Julep.

The mint Julep is an old colonial Virginian drink. It was invented in Virginia by a wealthy planter, who had a company of friends at his house. A great hail-storm came up; he gathered the hailstones, and on the inspiration of the moment, concocted that delicious beverage which we call mint julep. Its fame spread but at first they never made it except when it hailed.

"The lack of the whole South," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "is manufacturing industries; the lack of Southern farmers is home markets. And yet the free trade agents of the whiskey ring in the newspapers and in Congress are going about bewailing the condition of the farmers and trying to manipulate legislation so as to keep the unfortunate agricultural class and its posterity in the clutches of poverty."

Talking of temporary presiding officers of the Senate, it is said that Mr. Palmer amuses himself while in the chair by writing terribly bad poetry—there are no words that he will not make rhyme with each other—General Hawley sketches caricature of his colleagues. Mr. Manderson tells stories in an undertone to fellow-members whom he calls to his side, Mr. Frye writes letters to children in words of one syllable and Mr. Harris goes to sleep.

The President Taking a New Degree.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In France they call General Boulanger the Great Perhaps. In this country, in view of the results of his efforts to establish Civil Service reform in the Democratic party, Mr. Cleveland may go down to history as the Great Collapse.

Patents to Southern inventors have doubled within three years. Car-couplers take the lead; there are nearly 4,000 already, and not one of them has established its superiority.

STATE ITEMS.

The Weldon *News* says: Crops are improving and with good seasons will yield fairly.

Col. Charles R. Jones is an Independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

According to the last census, North Carolina had 23,934 more females than males. And still there are bachelors.

The Clinton Caucasian says: We are glad to learn that the damage to corn and cotton, by the recent rains, is not so great as was first supposed.

The Superior Court of Asheville found the editors of the Asheville *Citizen*, guilty of contempt of court and fined them $300. An appeal was taken:

The Hickory *Carolinian* hears from every direction the gratifying intelligence that the wheat crop has not been so much damaged by the wet as was feared.

The Robesonian of July 21st contains an interesting history of the N. C Press Association from its first session in Goldsboro to the present.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: From what we can learn the crop prospects in this part of the State are much more promising than they are in some other portions of the South.

George Moore, colored, was hanged in the jail in Charlotte on the 29th. ult., in expiation of the crime of outraging the person of his own daughter. On the scaffold he made a brief speech, protesting that he was innocent of the crime.

The *Republican* is the name of a new paper at Newbern that proposes to support the coalition county ticket recently put out by the people of Craven. Its editor is E. R. Dudley.

Col. D C. Pearson, of Morganton, was seriously injured last Friday, in Lincoln county. His horse sprang off a bridge and Col, Pearson was thrown into the river, the buggy falling on top of him.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says; Mr. W. S. Cheney has quite a nice vineyard near Mount Olive, from which he shipped 300 lbs., of grapes on the 14th inst., of the Ives variety. He says this shipment is two weeks earlier than he ever shipped before He has shipped 2,200 lbs. to date this season, and says he will make 12, 000 lbs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRADDOCK, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **Take no other.** Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

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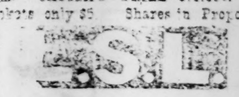

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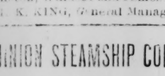

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The Locks will admit 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

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The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

☞Don't be a drone.

☞Find work and do it well.

☞Contentment is better than money, and about as scarce.

☞The Democrats of Pasquotank hold their County Convention here to-morrow.

☞The crops in Hyde are reported good. So, too, from other counties come better accounts.

☞The Normal School closes to-day. While the attendance has not been as large as it should have been there has been a good deal of interest manifested and good work accomplished.

☞Despite some opposition, the Managers of the Fair have steadily moved on, their sole aim being to make it a success. Impediments have been removed obstructions overcome and all is now working auspiciously.

☞We learn that a plain wooden coffin, containing the bones of an infant child, was discovered the other day on the river shore near Allen's Brick yard. Whether drifted ashore or washed from the earth by the tides, is not known.

☞"Muddled" was the reply of a prominent and active Democrat the other day to the inquiry as to the condition of politics in the District, We never saw such bitterness among their leaders and so much dissatisfaction among the rank and file.

☞The Methodist and Baptist Sunday School Excursion to Nag's Head was the largest crowd of people ever leaving Elizabeth City—numbering over 1,000. It was in every way a grand success. Over expenses, each School realized about $75. Good.

☞How the candidates have multiplied! So many want office. Well, it makes a good many, at other times, somewhat churlish people, very polite just now! How suddenly some of them have got to loving the "dear people!"

☞The Colored Normal Institute closed on Friday. The number of Teachers in attendance was 31. Several of these evinced considerable proficiency as well as a knowledge of the branches taught in our common schools.

☞From numerous articles appearing in the Beaufort *Record*, the Democrats of Carteret are highly indignant at the action of the Democratic Federal office-holders in attempting to control the politics of the county. If one half published is true, they are indulging in the very kind of "pernicious" partisanship the President denounced in his recent manifesto.

☞The lecture of Prof. Mills on Tuesday night, on "The Races," was well received. So, too, was the lecture of Prof Davis on Thursday night, on "Alaska and its Wonders," appreciated by an intelligent audience. We learned wonderful things about that portion of our country—its climate, resources, people, etc., which we never knew. Prof. Davis spent about a year at Sitka, the capital.

☞Mr. Charles T. Grandy, of Camden Court House, is a young man of parts and of promise. He has literary aspirations. He recently wrote a note to several prominent journalists, stating his ambition and modestly requesting suggestions that might be helpful to him in the field he wishes to enter. Some of them made his letter a text for unsympathetic criticism and almost ridicule; others, seeing these, vindicate him in terms generous and manly. The CAROLINIAN feels moved to do the same thing, for it has always felt an interest in young men anxious to develop, improve and achieve. If Mr. Grandy has the stuff in him his note referred to indicates, he'll not be discouraged by the unfriendly rebuffs, but persevere in the work he feels impelled to do, and the CAROLINIAN predicts that he'll succeed.

☞It is an open secret that there is a lack of brotherly love and harmony among the Democrats of Elizabeth City. It was openly manifested in their township meeting last Saturday. The rules of the party making the Chairman of township Executive Committees the presiding officer of the township Convention eliminated that bone of contention, but the music began with the attempt to elect a Secretary. A slap was given to the party editors, by the *voting down* a motion requesting the members of the Democratic press to act! After futile efforts and amusing confusion, the matter had to be settled by calling on the chair to appoint! Then came motions and counter-motions, wrangling and next kin to "cuss" words. It was a contest between the friends of Skinner and Latham. The former were in a majority, but not so large as was expected. Said a Democrat who left the meeting in disgust: "The proceedings reminded me of some of the Radical pow-wows I have witnessed, and which use to make me laugh. Now it's your turn." "Yes," we replied, "your chickens are coming home to roost."

☞Mr. Samuel Forbes, a citizen of lower Camden, died on the 18th ult.

☞It is a good rule to regulate the feed to correspond with the amount of work the horse is required to do.

—A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for sale at a much reduced price. Call at this office.

☞The Engineer is at work on the Fair Ground Track. It will be one of the handsomest in the State.

—If you want to see a large stock and a nice assortment of seasonable Goods, drop in at Salomonsky's on Water street.

☞From current reports the Democracy of Washington county is no longer a united phalanx. At their late Convention they quarreled and were rent in twain.

—For Big Bargains in Straw Hats go to H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞Farmers are speaking more hopefully of the crops. The favorable weather of the past two weeks has had a wonderfully recuperative effect. In parts of this county the prospect now is better than for a number of years.

—Fine Norfolk Jacket Jerseys at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞"A man who laughs is a man to love," said a philosopher, whereupon another coldly suggested that "the man whose ha! ha! reaches from one end of the street to the other may be the same fellow who scolded his wife and spanked the baby before he got his breakfast."

—A second hand Buggy and a double seated Carriage for sale very cheap. Call at this office.

☞The days of political "bossism" are numbered. The people are more and more doing their own thinking, and they are going to act with more freedom than ever before. In the mere "spoils of office" the masses have little interest, but they do feel concern in good government and that its offices shall be filled by men of honesty, capacity and fidelity.

☞An agricultural writer says: Boys, don't shoot owls. They are better mousers than any cat. The naturalist, Von Schudi says: "In the course of one June night an owl carried to its young, eleven mice, and in the stomach of one of the owlets were found seventy five larvæ of the most destructive species of caterpillars."

—Swiss and Hamburg Edging at reduced prices, at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞The CAROLINIAN believes that the only hope of dethroning Bourbonism in North Carolina is through political INDEPENDENCE, and hence it urges Republicans as well as honest Democrats to practice it. It would be "bosses" manipulate and *force* obnoxious nominees, be they Republicans or Democrats, upon the people, rebuke them by voting for other men. The CAROLINAN gives notice that it intends to practice what it preaches. Let this be done and Bourbonism will abdicate.

—SITUATION WANTED: As Clerk, Assistant Book Keeper or Steamboat office. References from merchants and officials of Tyrrell and Washington counties. Address, A. B. LEWIS, Gum Neck, N. C.

☞We made a trip to Nag's Head last week. We saw several improvements—a neat yard covered with green grass in front of the hotel, a railway to the Beach, a good sized, Pavilion there and other things showing the enterprise of Mr. Jacobs, the manager. Quite a number of people from Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Hertford, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Greenville and other places are there. As a summer resort Nag's Head has advantages superior to any other on the Atlantic coast. This is conceded by those who have visited them all.

—Butter Cup Slippers, only 60c, at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞The object of District Fairs is a noble one. It commends itself alike to all classes. To dignify labor, to elevate the masses, to develope our agricultural, mechanical and other resources, to expand our commerce, to promote and advance all the industries—these are the ends we aim at, and the accomplishment of which will result in the common welfare. In this there is no politics, no bitter strife, but they

"—are the plans of peace, delightful
Unwarped by party rage,"

and are calculated to perpetuate good feeling.

—For any kind of Vegetables, call at J. C. Mullen's on Pondexter street.

☞One week from to-day will assemble in Elizabeth City, being the day appointed for the meeting of their Democratic Conventions —Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial. The contest for the nomination for Congress has warmed up so as to be hot and it promises to be exciting. The following is the vote each county in the District is entitled to in the Convention:

Beaufort, 41 votes; Carteret, 20; Camden, 14; Chowan, 14; Currituck 20; Dare, 5; Gates, 24, Hertford, 23; Hyde, 17; Martin, 32; Pamlico, 15; Pasquotank, 18; Perquimans, 15; Pitt, 49; Tyrrell, 10; Washington, 13. Total vote, 330. Necessary for a choice, 166.

—For 30 days Brodrick & Pratt will sell good seasoned Plastering Laths at $1,50 per thousand.

☞The work on the switch and passenger platform on the railroad at the Fair Ground is in progress.

☞The farmer to whom the row across the cotton field appears longer than the road to town will never prosper.

—Big Bargains in Clothing at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

☞The American Legion of Honor held their fourth Grand Council here last night. Delegates from Tarboro, Washington and other places were in attendance. The order is a most worthy one.

☞On the 26th ult., two little boys, aged 8 and 12 years, the sons of Mrs. Annie Twine, of Winfall, were drowned at Jessop's Landing. They were in bathing, when the younger brother got beyond his depth, the latter sprang to his aid and both went down together. Their bodies were recovered on the next and following days. Very sad.

LOCAL MENTION.

Hasn't it been hot?—The town is rather lonely now, so many off to the sea-shore and the mountains.—For splendid watermelons, call on W. C. Glover.—E. F. Aydlett has returned from Raleigh. He is the father of another daughter.—Creecy Park and Waters Fish Pond continue to attract crowds on pleasant Sunday evenings. They are delightful places to visit.—Judge Shepherd dropped in to see us on Saturday. He was on his way to Nag's Head.—Mrs. T. R. Bland and daughters Miss Ida and Miss Gertie are sojourning in the Mountains.—W. C. Glover has resigned his position of U. S. Deputy Marshal.—T. B. Berry, job printer, will accept our thanks for nice pears brought from Camden. They were good.—Mrs. N. Underwood is at Nag's Head.—Mayor Whedbee, of Hertford, called and paid his respects on Monday.—Bishop J. W. Hood, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, preached an able sermon in their Church here on Friday night.—Miss Rachel Shultz is visiting friends in Norfolk and Williamsburg, Va.—Dr. Keedy of Hagerstown, Md., who was on a visit to F. M. Cook and family, returned on Monday.—A daughter of Capt. Wm. Gard was severely burned on Monday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp while lighting a fire. Another warning.—Rev. Dr. Baker, of the Baptist Church, has been granted a leave of absence for some six weeks, though he will occupy his pulpit every Sunday during the month of August.—The quill driver of the *Economist* is still harping on the "widows," declaring them to be "prettier" than the "girls." But then isn't he a little "off" when he says "the difference between girls and widows is the difference between mosquitoes and yellow flies?" Oh Colonel!—A big excursion to Norfolk to-day.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The August ECLECTIC begins its bill of fare with a striking suggestive paper by James Sully on "Genius and Insanity," which cannot fail to interest the thoughtful reader. Dr. Morell Mackenzie discusses the problem "Is Medicine a Progressive Science?" with a good deal of sense and vigor, and H. D. Traill has a strong article on "International Copyright." Prof Max Muller's discussion of "Goethe and Carlyle" will engage the attention of all interested in literature as a fresh and notable contribution to the lives of two great men. "The Greek Home according to Homer," by E. W. Godwin, is a scholarly piece of work. Mr. Swinburne's criticism of the old Shakespearian dramatist, John Webster, is marked by all the peculiar freshness and strength of the celebrated English poet, who appeals little less strongly to the public as a prose critic than he does as a poet. Other notable papers are those on "Gustave Dore," "In Osman Digna's Garden," by Phil Robinson, "The Development of North-west Canada," by W. Shelford, and "Theodore Agripp D'Aubigne," by P. F. Willert. The various short papers are all timely and suggestive. The August issue worthily supports the high reputation of the magazine as a representation of the best periodical literature of the time.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists

A Reign of Terror.

FORT WORTH, Tex, Aug. 1.—Capt. McMurray and his company of rangers went through here last night for Comanche county, where a reign of terror exists. A gang of regulators has ordered thirty white farmers the county, besides ordering the negroes to go. It is said that this same gang was guilty of the lynching at Sipe Springs some time ago. Capt. McMurrays says the situation in the county is very bad.

Tut; Tut! There.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The New York Sun says that Chicago is more moral than Brooklyn. The Jericho Tribune used often to say that Gomorrah was far more virtuous than Sodom.

☞"Her features are not regular—yet what an attractive face she has!" Once it was thin, grayish and fading. A few bottles of Parker's Hair Balsam wrought the transformation. It will do as much for anybody.

In the campaign of '88, the reformers will do business under the name and style of "The Great Mugocratic and Demowump Alliance."

From a little note of Rev. John E. Edwards, it is learned that last Sunday he was 72 years old. He has been in the M. E. ministry 52 years Beloved man.

The growing scarcity of money of $1 and $2 bills is causing much annoyance to N. Y. Bankers and merchants.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Young People are invited to write for this column, to contribute and answer Enigmas, Charades, etc. All contributions must be written on one side of the note paper, and must bear the writer's name and address in full. Should the writer desire to use a "nom de plume," or simply initials, they can state the fact in their correspondence. ☞*Letters should be addressed: "Boys' and Girls, Column, CAROLINIAN Office,"*

The Excursion to Nag's Head took place last Wednesday. Who would have believed that Elizabeth City had so many young children? Rosy cheeked, happy and healthy looking, they fairly piled into the "Shenandoah," and—so it seemed—all their cousins and aunts, fathers and mothers along with them! A picnic of over ten huudred persons!

The sail down the river in the bright sunshine, with cool sea breezes blowing, was greatly enjoyed by all—except the few who couldn't get a seat, but even they were not much troubled till the return.

We reached Nag's Head about noon The Boys and Girls at once began business. They were off for the bathing houses, scrambling up the sand hills, away to the, sea beach, etc. Many inspired by the excellent music, entered the ball room where they danced right merrily, though perhaps older people might think a little uncomfortably, as dancing is decidedly good exercise in warm weather,

Cousin Eveleen did not go to watch the match game of base ball, though she admired the appearance of both "nines," but nobody missed her, and she was very comfortable, sitting on the wide verandas where the fresh sea breeze made the warmth a pleasure.

Ah! Boys and Girls even summer in the South is pleasanter than in the North. Only one word describes this climate, It is "delightful."

Such good children were never heard of before. The whole day passed of without a single accident. Even the babies were easily quieted, when nature prompted them to expand their lungs.

The hours sped swiftly away. Seven P. M., came, and the tired crowd slowly filled the beautiful steamer. The seats were too few, and when obtained not too comfortable. People would leave their seats for a rest, and returning, find them occupied—tableau! In regard to seating the ladies, nature struggled with chivalry, and often nature prevailed.

One young lady after standing long enough prevailed on a small girl to sell her a seat for two cents. This little incident occasioned much merriment in the immediate vicinity. Several young men remarked *sotto voce* that they had given up their seats in the morning and were now all "worn out." Ah well! If the Prohibition law were passed our young men wouldn't get tired so soon!

Home again! was the glad cry as Elizabeth City's lights came in view. Tired ones; sleepy ones; some cross ones; all at once restored to good nature, and able to realize that they had spent a happy day. Nag's Head is as truly hospitable, as rumor has it in ancient days it was otherwise It really can't object to being called a sand bank. This little summer resort has had Oscar Wilde's success, Though ugly it is charming.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 28.

Charade—Jack-stones. To Enigmas—Rip Van Vinkle and The Chalk Talk Man. Transposed Sentence—The answer to July 21 is The Woman in White.

ENIGMA.

Mag.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 1, 3, 4, 5 is a boys name.
My 7, 10, 3, 5 is a model of slowness.
My 2, 3, 5, 6 means strong and well,
My 8, 9, 10, is a heavy weight.
My 2, 3, 4, 10, 6, 7 is more useful to the farmer than to the horse.
My 5, (i) 9, 10 is the king of beasts.
My whole is the name of a city of South Carolina.

DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a sign of grief, and leave part of a body.
2. Behead a portion of time, and leave part of the body.
3. Behead close, and leave part of the body.
4. Behead dear, and leave part of the body.
5. Behead get up, and leave get up.
6. Behead a bird, and leave a boat.

Dropped letters from the name of a noted scientist.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.—Mix a tablespoonful of melted butter with a pint of fine, cold, boiled hominy. Add a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar and two beaten eggs. Beat until smooth; then make into small cakes or balls, flour each one well, and fry in butter or dripping, or both. They will be nicer if dipped in beaten egg, rolled in fine cracker crumbs, and fried like doughnuts. Drain and serve hot.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum' Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

ELIZABETH CITY MARKET

Cotton 8½c; Corn 50 to 55c; Oats 32 to 35c. Corn Meal 50 to 60c. Eggs 8 to 10c; Flour-Family $4,50 to $5.00; Best from $5,50 to $6.50 Butter 20 to 25c.

NORFOLK MARKET—Cotton from 8¾ to 10; Corn from 44 to 47c.

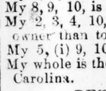
☞See New York and other markets on our last page.

D. S. KRAMER. C. E. KRAMER. JNO. A KRAMER

D. S. KRAMER & SONS,

Proprietors of the Elizabeth City

PLANING MILL.



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FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH BLINDS, BRACKETS, FISH and PRODUCE BOXES, and All Kinds of Building Material.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glaze and unglazed always on hand.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

DENMARK & HUMPHREY,

— WHOLESALE —

GRAIN DEALERS,

— AND —

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Newberne and Goldsboro, N. C.

References: Green, Foy & Co., Bankers, Newberne; Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro, N. C.

"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD."

J. P. FLORA

Has moved into his new and spacious Store on corner of

MAIN & WATER STS.,

and has filled it with the most complete and best stock of FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO SNUFF, PAINTS, OILS etc., ever brought to Elizabeth City.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere has long been established. Buying direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle men's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper for money in the pocke of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N, C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co's Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

What Does This Man Mean?

WHY BUSINESS, EVERY TIME!

He means that he has good Lumber which is *cheap*, and cheap Lumber that is *good;* sawed accurately and rapidly, making every board perfect.

He means that his Flooring is perfectly matched, from well-seasoned Lumber, and at Rocky bottom prices.

Lumber delivered on rail of Vessel. Special inducements on large orders.

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Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

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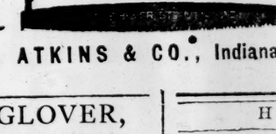
The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries.



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By all means call and see MELICK'S Wholesale and Retail Establishment, if you want to Save Money.

Low Prices Quick Sales, Square Dealing

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FURNITURE,

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Manufacturers of the Old Reliable Brown Cotton Gins, Feeders, and Condensers. All the very latest improvements: two brush belts, steel bearings, improved roll box, patent whipper, extra strong rush. Now perfected feeder, enlarged dust proof Condenser.

Strong, durable and simple in construction. Gins fast, runs light, and cleans the seed perfectly.

Send for Circular and Price List.

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SUPERIOR BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.

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Write to us for PRICES and CATALOGUES.

Mention this Paper.

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W. C. GLOVER,

DEALER IN

Furs, Hides, Wool, Etc.

FEARING STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The highest prices paid for Furs, Hides Wool, Beeswax, Eggs, Old Iron, Brass Rags, etc.

☞Prices furnished to parties at a distance upon application.

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Opens 9th Month 14th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others are admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars, address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M. Pres't

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ALBEMARLE HOUSE.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MRS. UNDERWOOD, Proprietor.

This large and commodious Hotel is now under new management, and no pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the general traveling public, and to furnish home comforts for those who may wish to remain a longer time.

The rooms are large and airy, the beds are first quality, and the Table will be supplied with the best the market affords

WOODARD HOUSE,

EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED.

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prop'r

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

☞CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 & 24 St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is positively all medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 35 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20, or come by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

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Sheridan's Powder will make hens lay when it can be done. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of fowls. It is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

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"Happy Thought" RANGE,

With Duplex Grate, For COAL or WOOD.

The "Happy Thought" is the leader and the best working Range in the market. It is made in forty different styles and sizes. Ask your stove dealer for the "Happy Thought," or send for circular and prices.

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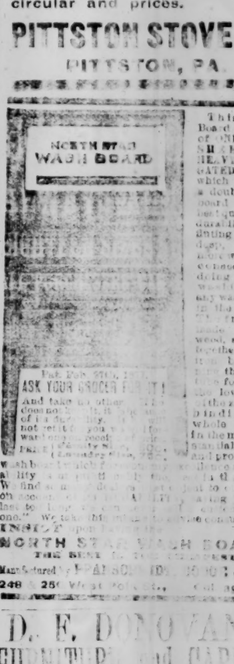

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NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Holland Shades 2 yards long with spring fixture and nickel pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER BEDS made to order. All other styles on Band and made to order at short notice.

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ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

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—THE— LAWRENCE PURE LINSEED OIL MIXED PAINTS

READY FOR USE.

☞The Best Paint Made.

Guaranteed to contain no water, benzine, barytes, chemicals, rubber, asbestos, rosin, glucose, oil, or other similar adulterations.

A full guarantee on every package and directions for use, so that any one not a practical painter can use it.

Handsome sample cards, showing 88 beautiful shades, mailed free on application. If not kept by your dealer, write to us.

Be careful to ask for "THE LAWRENCE PAINTS," and do not take any other said to be "as good as Lawrence's."

W. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STARVING FISHERMEN.

Distressing Condition of the Inhabitants of Labrador.

Hundreds Perishing in the Far North for Want of Food.

Further particulars of the distress among the fishermen of Labrador have been received. The seventy Esquimaux who demanded food from the stores at Mugford, which could not be given them owing to the needs of the inhabitants and the small supply, made a rush for the harbor storehouse, where the flour and fish were stored. The men of the small settlement gathered to defend their only hope of existence, and a desperate fight ensued, in which four of the marauding Esquimaux were nearly killed and two of the storehouse defenders were seriously injured. The Esquimaux, finding that they could not obtain food by force, retreated, and sent in several of their number to ask for a small quantity of food, which they said was absolutely necessary to the continued existence of their wives and children. Two hundred pounds of flour and about fifty pounds of frozen cod were given them. It was reported that in Astoria alone, out of thirty-five or forty families, or a total of 200 persons, more than 100, mostly women and children, had died.

In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season which opened on May 1 was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably good, not a soul would be living. Along Hamilton Inlet and Sandwich Bay there is much suffering, although many have died. In Webuck and Indian harbors fish is the only food besides a small quantity of corn meal. The inhabitants have had no vegetables since March 1, and are almost without clothing. At Hopedale not more than twenty-five families remain out of the entire former population. Many have gone east along the coast in the hope of getting into better supplied settlements, while eighty persons, of which forty were squaws and thirty-five children, died from starvation in June alone. There were some deaths in April and May, but these were principally from exposure to the cold.

The Okkah Indians are suffering greatly. There were not as many deaths among them as was at first reported, only twelve persons having died this spring out of the 125 who made up the tribe. The whole settlement is, however, on the verge of starvation. In the country back from Okkah, Hopedale, Nain and Cape Mugford there are a large number of families, most of them Indians or Esquimaux, among whom the suffering is really greater than it is in the more thickly populated settlement. The deaths here from starvation cannot be estimated, but it is thought, judging from the reports now and then brought in, that the number is very large.

In Newfoundland, along the north coast, there is great destitution. From Cape Bauld to Hearts Content hundreds are in a dying condition. In White Bay alone forty-two persons died last month, and no one knows how many since. Not less than 1,500 persons must have perished, but the exact figures can never be known, owing to the isolated region in which the suffering exists.

LATER NEWS.

CHARGES of conspiracy to obtain his office have been preferred against Rollin M. Squire, the New York Commissioner of Public Works. A letter by Squire is published in which he bargained with M. B. Flynn, a contractor, to practically put his office in Flynn's hands in consideration of that individual's procuring enough votes in the Board of Aldermen of 1884 to secure his appointment.

CONNECTICUT Prohibitionists in State Convention at Hartford nominated a complete ticket, headed by Rev. S. B. Forbes for Governor. Full Congressional and Senatorial tickets will also be placed in the field.

A GREAT activity prevails in the iron and steel industries. The production of pig iron and steel rails has largely increased the past six months.

OHIO and Wisconsin Prohibitionists have just held State Conventions and made full nominations.

THE Georgia Democratic State Convention at Atlanta nominated General Gordon. The old State House officers were nominated for their respective positions, and the Cleveland administration was indorsed.

A WITNESS at the trial of the Chicago Anarchists testified that he saw Editor Spies, one of the eight prisoners, light the fuse of the bomb thrown with such deadly effect at the police during the Haymarket riot. The witness also testified that Schnabel, another prisoner, threw the explosive.

MR. JACOBS, ex-Mayor of Louisville, has resigned as Minister to the United States of Colombia.

ABOUT 3,000 New York cigarmakers quit work rather than leave their Union and obey the orders of the Knights of Labor. An agreement has been made between many bosses and the Knights of Labor to compel all cigarmakers to join the K. of L. organization.

THE Vermont Greenbackers have nominated a State ticket with T. B. Smith for Governor at its head.

A DALLAS dispatch says that "the war spirit against Mexico is rampant throughout Texas, extending to the most remote hamlets." A score of volunteer companies have been organized.

ADDITIONAL nominations by the President: George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor General; James L. Mathews, to be Postmaster at Ellicott City, Md.; Bradley M. Thomas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at East Saginaw, Mich.; Thomas B. Gavis, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lincoln, Neb.

CHINESE pirates captured a Dutch steamship, and killed the Captain, first mate and engineer. The Captain's wife and the remainder of the ship's crew were made prisoners by the pirates, who demand $15,000 ransom.

FRANCIS W. RASURES, a naturalized American citizen, was arrested at Eagle Pass, Texas, by Mexicans on the charge of being a horse thief, conveyed to Mexican territory and shot. The American Consul telegraphed the facts to Secretary Bayard, stating at the same time that the reported outrages upon American citizens on the Rio Grande and in Mexico were not exaggerated.

FATAL RIOTS.

Twenty Hollanders Killed and Eighty Wounded at Amsterdam.

More than twenty persons have been reported killed and eighty wounded in riots at Amsterdam, Holland, which commenced on Sunday and lasted all through Monday. The riots originated with the prohibition of the "eel-killing" games, which the people resented by attacking the police, who tried to prevent them from carrying out the ancient custom. The soldiers were then sent to the assistance of the police and serious conflicts took place. On Sunday night the soldiers fired into a large crowd of people, killing ten persons and wounding many others. On Monday the people began to erect barricades, and conflicts with the police and the soldiers were renewed, with the result above stated.

The soldiers and police seem to have suffered quite as much in casualties as the mob, for the wounded include no less than forty-two of them. It is not thought that the figures given represent fully the casualties of the riots, as many of the crowd who were wounded escaped to their homes or were removed by their friends from the scene of the troubles. It is asserted that the Socialists are fomenting the disorders.

The games above referred to are peculiar to Holland, where the sports of the people are principally of an aquatic character, and eel-killing is very popular. A line is stretched across a canal, from which are suspended numerous live eels. The line is either level with the water or just below the surface. Natives armed with a forked spear about eight or ten feet long, with two or three barbed tines, scull down to the target of sinuous appendages. If a spearsman drives the tines into an eel he can easily wrench it from the line, for the barbs hold it firmly. But as the eels are continually wriggling and squirming about it is a difficult matter to hit one. He who succeeds in capturing the greater number is the winner. Regular tournaments are organized and the competition is as sharp as at rifle practice.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, the English writer, was overcome while bathing at Long Branch, and had a narrow escape from drowning.

BRODIE, the New York newsboy who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge, will exhibit himself as a dime museum curiosity.

THE Cunard steamer Umbria, which left Queenstown recently for New York, had among her passengers General James H. Van Alen, of Newport, R. I. A few days before the steamer reached New York General Van Alen, who was seventy years old and quite feeble, was missed, and a search revealed that he had been lost overboard.

SEWALL FAUNCE, of Boston, aged fifteen, was killed a few days since and a young lady was injured by the fall of a celebrated snow arch which forms every year in Tuckerman's Ravine, White Mountains, and is a great object of interest to summer tourists.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, leader of the New York County Democracy, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and for years a prominent figure in Metropolitan politics, was found dead in bed a few days since. He was thirty-seven years old, and his death was caused by cerebral apoplexy.

THE great Boston pork-packing establishment of John P. Squire & Son has discharged all employes. This action is understood to mean war on the Knights of Labor. Mr. Squire said in an interview he could not continue business with employes who are liable to strike at any time when ordered to do so.

A SUPPOSED attempt has been made to blow up the Brazilian Prince, Dom Augusto Leopoldo, grandson of Emperor Dom Pedro, with a dynamite bomb. The Prince is making a tour of this country, and the alleged bomb was discovered on board a steamer from Coney Island, to which he had been taken on an excursion.

A BITTER fight is waging in New York City between the Knights of Labor and the Cigarmakers' Progressive Local Assembly, both workingmen's bodies.

WILLIAM P. PIERSON, head bookkeeper of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, with an assistant bookkeeper's help, has embezzled $30,000.

South and West.

ELEVEN white men have been arrested for terrorizing negroes during the past year in the vicinity of Hickory, Miss.

A COPIOUS rainfall throughout Arkansas has secured the safety of the State's cotton and corn crops, which were in danger from drought.

J. J. MCGARNEY, of District Assembly No. 101 of the Knights of Labor, has been nominated at St. Louis to contest the district now represented by Congressman Glover.

GREAT excitement has been prevailing on both sides of the Rio Grande river over the arrest of a Texas editor named Cutting in Mexico. The arrest was followed by secret negotiations between the American and Mexican governments.

TWO cattle herders were struck by lightning near Andrew Station, Neb., and instantly killed.

COLONEL W. H. BOLTON, Superintendent of Second Class Matter at the Chicago Post-office, and Weigher Stewart have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy and embezzlement. The amount involved may reach $100,000.

DURING the past fiscal year the postoffice appointments made numbered 22,747—an increase of 1,338. The total number of postoffices is 53,614.

IN the trial of the eight Chicago Anarchists evidence which closely connects August Spies, editor of an Anarchist organ, with the fatal bomb was introduced.

WILLIE SEARS, the Kansas boy murderer, has been convicted at Osage Mission of killing his father, mother, brother and sister. He was eighty-five years old, and had held office since 1829.

INTERNAL revenue collections during the past fiscal year were $116,302,845, against $112,421,121 for the previous year, showing an increase of $4,481,724.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of J. S. Hagar, Collector of Customs at San Francisco, and Israel Lawton, Superintendent of the Mint in that city.

THE President has nominated Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Nathan D. Bates, of Connecticut, to be Marshal for the District of Connecticut; Ezra Baird, to be Marshal for Idaho; Dupont Guerry, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia.

SENATOR BLAIR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, has submitted a favorable report to the Senate from the majority of the committee, on a joint resolution proposing that an amendment to the Constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors and other poisonous beverages be submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. The amendment provides that from and after the year 1900 the manufacture and sale and importation into the country of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes and for use in the arts, shall cease.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, a high Japanese dignitary, has called upon the President.

THE Senate on the 27th rejected the nominations of Internal Revenue Collector Hanlon, of Indiana, and Postmaster Rosette, at Dekalb, Ill.; also the nomination of a Territorial Judge in Washington Territory. A large number of nominations were confirmed.

Foreign.

THE Eclipse Stakes, for $50,000—the largest sum ever raised for in the world—was won at the Sandown course, England, by the six-year-old horse Bendigo in a field of twelve starters.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, a leading follower of Gladstone, has been disgraced by the result of a divorce suit brought by a Mr. Crawford against his wife. The jury found Dilke and Mrs. Crawford equally guilty, and the disgraced statesman, who has been for years a prominent figure in English politics and literature, announces his intention of leaving England permanently and residing in France.

A BATTLE between Mexican troops and 1,200 Yaqui Indians in Mexico resulted in the defeat of the latter with a loss of forty killed and twenty taken prisoners. The captured Indians were immediately shot.

SERIOUS conflicts have taken place at Amsterdam, Holland, between the populace and the police and troops, arising from the prohibition of popular games on Sunday. The rioters erected barricades, and were fired upon by the police. Ten persons were reported killed and many wounded.

LATER reports from the starving people of Labrador state that a thousand Arctic bears, driven into the settlements by hunger, are devastating the country and have eaten the food remaining. The Indians are eating their dead companions. The population, Indians and all, of the region north of Sandwich Bay is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000. These people are all likely to perish of starvation.

LORD SALISBURY, the new British Prime Minister, has met with considerable difficulty in forming a new Cabinet.

THE international chess tournament in London resulted in a tie for first place between Blackburn and Barn. Mackenzie, the chief American representative, was eighth among the thirteen contestants.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

OHIO has 30,503 government pensioners.

THERE has been no rain in certain sections of Michigan for three months.

PEOPLE are leaving Kansas for Louisiana to engage in agricultural pursuits.

THE Bartholdi statue is booked for completion the latter part of September.

NEAR Cannelton, Penn., the ground heaves and pulsates just like the human breast.

THE calf crop on the Wyoming ranges this season is the largest for a number of years.

A PEAT deposit, forty acres in extent and seven feet deep, has been found near Neligh, Neb.

AN Amador county (Cal.) man has applied for a patent on a process for making butter by boiling the cream.

COLORADO farmers claim that English companies have taken up all the water rights and established a gigantic monopoly.

THE use of paper has been extented in Vienna to the manufacture of gas and water pipes, and in other places to tiles for roofing.

THE camphor laurel, from which the camphor gum of commerce is obtained, has been successfully introduced into California. It is a native of China.

PATENTS to Southern inventors have doubled within three years. Car couplers take the lead; there are nearly 4,000 already, and not one of them has established its superiority.

AT one point on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific the railroad describes a horseshoe, which is two and a quarter miles around, and only 1,500 feet across the hill at the open end of it.

IN the chateau of the late King Louis of Bavaria at Bery have been found coffers filled with diamonds, pearls, rubies and all kinds of jewelry whose value is equal to a magnificent fortune.

THE Polish Alliance of the United States asserts that there are 1,000,000 Poles in this country, and recently a prominent Wisconsin Bohemian declared that there were 5,000,000 Bohemians here.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

Appointments that Have Been Made in a Year.

22,747 New Postmasters In the 53,614 Offices.

The annual report of Edwin C. Fowler, Chief of the Appointment Division of the Postoffice Department, for the year ended June 30, 1886, has been made. Appointments have been made during the year as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 9,112, increase during the year, 3,908; on removals and suspensions, 9,566, increase during the year, 8,756; on deaths of postmasters, 587, increase during the year, 175; on establishment of new postoffices, 3,482, increase during the year, 1,361. Total number of appointments made during the year, 22,737, increase during the year, 13,200. Of the establishments of new postoffices the six New England States had 51, with one discontinuance; the five Middle States and District of Columbia had 261 establishments and no discontinuances; the twelve Southern States and Indian Territory had 1,444 new offices; the Pacific slope 114 and 8 discontinued; the remaining States and Territories of the West and Northwest, 523 new establishments and 23 offices discontinued. Virginia heads the list of States with 197 new office. The entire number of Presidential offices is 2,265, an increase of 32 during the year. Of these the largest number is in New York—216.

The following table shows the total number of postoffices by States and the number of changes of postmasters for all causes in each State made during the last fiscal year:

	Total No. of postoffices all classes.	No. of changes of postmasters for all causes.
Alabama	1,505	412
Alaska	8	7
Arizona	137	54
Arkansas	1,199	511
California	1,058	343
Colorado	499	252
Connecticut	470	171
Dakota	993	474
Delaware	131	66
District of Columbia	8	4
Florida	661	249
Georgia	1,488	494
Idaho	200	111
Illinois	2,229	1,104
Indiana	1,895	1,005
Indian Territory	163	77
Iowa	1,661	864
Kansas	1,753	956
Kentucky	1,797	657
Louisiana	655	217
Maine	1,031	474
Maryland	907	374
Massachusetts	808	286
Michigan	1,668	753
Minnesota	1,123	390
Mississippi	1,019	369
Missouri	2,058	891
Montana	251	117
Nebraska	1,052	525
Nevada	139	58
New Hampshire	514	235
New Jersey	779	378
New Mexico	211	124
New York	3,215	1,713
North Carolina	2,057	637
Ohio	2,763	1,456
Oregon	496	194
Pennsylvania	4,001	1,847
Rhode Island	125	34
South Carolina	858	211
Tennessee	1,935	640
Texas	1,830	725
Utah	240	20
Vermont	520	204
Virginia	2,281	851
Washington	385	129
West Virginia	1,234	512
Wisconsin	1,488	477
Wyoming	122	43
Total	53,614	22,747

A DEMAND FOR DAMAGES.

Secretary Bayard's Action Respecting the Fishery Seizures.

The President has transmitted to the Senate a report from Secretary Bayard made in compliance with the Senate resolution respecting the seizure of American fishing vessels as follows: "Instantly upon receiving authentic information of the alleged seizure from the owners of the vessels or their agents, or from the consular officers of the United States in Canada this department gave instructions to the consular officers to make full and complete investigation of the facts in each case, and wherever an infraction of treaty rights or of commercial rights and privileges of citizens of the United States appeared to have occurred, representation was promptly made to her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Capital, calling for redress, and notification given of demand for compensation for all loss and injury to the vessels in question and their owners.

"In order properly to assert and maintain the rights of our citizens and our international rights under conventions and by the law of nations which might be brought in question by these proceedings and the questions the Canadian Government, the professional services of two gentlemen learned in the law—Mr. George W. Biddle, of the city of Philadelphia, and Mr. William T. Putnam, of the city of Portland, Me.—were retained by the Executive, and since the 20th of May last these gentlemen have bestowed their careful consideration upon the circumstances and the law in connection therewith in each case. Proceedings have been commenced in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, N. S., in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, as plaintiff, against the schooner David J. Adams and the schooner Ella M. Doughty, in both of which cases the complaint is substantially the same. Copy is hereunto appended of the complaint signed by the solicitor for the Attorney-General of the Dominion of Canada, against the Ella M. Doughty, which sets forth at length the alleged grounds for the seizure and detention of that vessel.

"Concurrent with these events correspondence has begun and is still proceeding between this department and the British Minister at this capital, and also between the Minister of the United States in London and the Foreign Office of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to obtain suitable recognition and enforcement of our rights under treaty and international law and the laws and commercial usages of both countries, which are brought in question by the action of the Canadian authorities in making seizures and detentions of American fishing vessels herein referred to and described. Upon this correspondence, which it is believed must soon terminate in amicable settlement, mutually just and honorable, and therefore satisfactory to both countries and their inhabitants, the undersigned is unable to recommend the President to communicate its contents in its present incomplete status, believing that to do so would not be compatible with the public interests as connected with the transactions referred to.

"T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State."

There are two inclosures. The first merely gives in tabular form the names of the vessels seized and detained, the date, amount of bail or fine, or length of detention. The other, a very long legal document, embodies the charges against the Ella M. Doughty.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MICHAEL DAVITT, Irish Home Rule leader, is about to visit the United States.

COLONEL MOSBY, the ex-Confederate, will be in the lecture field next season.

SARDOU himself is expected to attend the opening of "Theodora" in New York in the fall.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL now visiting England, finds himself the constant guest of dukes and earls.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has been in Congress thirty years, and is twenty years older than Edmunds.

DWIGHT MOODY, the evangelist, is spending the summer at Mount Hermon, instructing 225 young men in the Scriptures.

JULES VERNE, the French novelist, has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by his crazy nephew last March.

AMONG the first installment of Chinese that went to North Adams, Mass., was Lim Gim Gong. He became converted to Christianity, studied hard, saved money, and is now about to return to his native land as a missionary.

THE young Emperor of China, Kwang-Su, will assume the reins of government during the first month of the new Chinese year. The ministers and Board of Astronomy are now engaged in casting the horoscope to find an auspicious day for the ceremony.

UPON her ascension to the throne Queen Victoria appointed a Hebrew, Sir Moses Montefiore, as Sheriff of London, and now at the beginning of the fiftieth year of her reign, another of the tribe of Judah, Alderman Isaacs, has been appointed to the same office.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Miss Alice Freeman, the President of Wellesley College, is in herself a glorious example of what a woman may become. Small and slight and handsome, only twenty-eight years of age, she has mastered thoroughly seven languages, all the sciences, and won the right to stand beside any professor on earth as President of a college.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Sessions.

152D DAY.—Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which went over a day, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the rights of American fishing and merchant vessels within the North American possessions of the Queen of Great Britain and whether any rights of such vessels have been violated, and if so, to what extent; to report the circumstances and whether any and what steps are necessary to be taken by Congress to protect and vindicate the rights of American citizens in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers....Mr. Call argued against and Mr. Hawley in favor of investigating the Payne election case. Mr. Evarts closed the debate. He argued that the Senate had no right to make the investigation in the absence of any charges against the sitting member. The first vote was on the resolutions of Messrs. Hoar and Frye for further investigation, and it was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 44. The resolutions of the majority (that there should be no further investigation) were adopted—yeas, 41; nays, 17. All the Democrats and the following Republicans voted against investigation: Messrs. Jamieson, Chace, Cullom, Evarts, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, Miller, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell, Stanford, Teller and Van Wyck.

153D DAY.—The resolution offered on the previous day by Mr. Edmunds instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the violation of rights of American fishing and merchant vessels in Canadian waters was adopted....The Sundry Civil bill was proceeded with, the pending clause being the one requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates or small bills. Mr. Beck tried a substitute requiring that national notes shall not be of a less denomination than $10 and that the issues for them shall be coin certificates. This was rejected as proposing new legislation. The amendment striking out the words "and shall be redeemable in standard silver dollars" was agreed to, 25 to 24. On motion of Mr. Vest an item appropriating $25,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Missouri River Commission was inserted; and, on motion of Mr. Gibson, an item of $100,000 was inserted for the Mississippi River Commission.

154TH DAY.—The bill to increase the naval establishment was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs....The Fortifications bill was reported with amendments....Consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill was resumed, and after various items were added it was passed....The Senate then went into secret session. The greater part of the secret session was consumed by Senators Voorhees and Harrison, speaking respectively for and against the confirmation of Collector Thomas Hanlon, of the Seventeenth Indiana Internal Revenue District, adversely reported from the Finance Committee. The charges against Hanlon were immorality and incompetency. In relation Mr. Voorhees produced a number of letters from prominent Republicans of Indiana certifying to his good character and competency. Final action was postponed. A large number of nominations were confirmed.

155TH DAY.—Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution directing payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt with an amendment providing that no call of bonds shall be made under the terms of the resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the Treasury in addition to the $100,000,000 surplus; that the Secretary of the Treasury may also, in directing payments, leave in the Treasury a working balance of not more than $20,000,000 in addition to the surplus, and that in case of any extraordinary emergency he may suspend the operation of the resolution for such a period as may be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired.... Executive session.

156TH DAY.—The Senate resolved to insist upon its amendments to the River and Harbor bill, and a new Conference Committee was appointed....After discussion the Fortification Appropriation bill was passed with an amendment adding $5,000,000 for the manufacture of steel guns of heavy calibre....Mr. Cameron reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to increase the naval establishment....The surplus joint resolution was taken up without action.

157TH DAY.—The Senate began the consideration of the House joint resolution to apply the surplus in the Treasury to the payment of the public debt. Messrs. Allison, McPherson and Sherman opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Beck, Plumb, Teller and Jones spoke in its favor.

House Sessions.

174TH DAY.—The bill taxing Oleomargarine was reached, and ten minutes were accorded Mr. Dunham (Ill.) in which to oppose the measure, and the committee rose and reported the Vinegar and Oleomargarine bills to the House. The House refused to strike out the enacting clause of the Vinegar bill and it resumed its place on the calendar. The Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill were then concurred in—yeas, 174; nays, 75. The bill next went to the President for his action. Mr. Herbert (Ala.) submitted the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill and it was agreed to....At the evening session a number of pension bills were passed.

175TH DAY.—The House passed the day on the bill to increase the naval establishment. Mr. Herbert explained the provisions of the substitute bill, stating that if it were agreed to, and if the vessels now in course of construction were completed, an appropriation of $4,000,000 a year would be required for four years in order to secure a material, though moderate, increase of the navy. Mr. Boutelle (Me.) attacked the Democratic party for not bringing in the bill originally agreed on in committee for $6,500,000. Mr. Ballatine (Tenn.) moved an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $1,250,000 for the construction of a cruiser of between 2,500 and 3,500 tons displacement, which a speed of not less than twenty knots, upon the plans, designs and specifications furnished by Charles B. Lundbory, of New York. A substitute to the bill as agreed upon by the Committee on Naval Affairs, was finally accepted—yeas, 117; nays, 100—and the bill as so amended was passed....The evening session was devoted to Land Forfeiture bills.

176TH DAY.—Mr. Holman (Ind.), from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported a disagreement. He stated that the real point of difference was the Senate amendment providing for Senators' clerks. The other points of difference were more formal than real. A motion that the House recede from the Senators' clerks amendment was lost, and a further conference was ordered....Mr. Henley (Cal.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back from Senate bill forfeiting certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The committee recommended that in lieu of the Senate bill there be substituted the provisions of the House bill on the subject.

177TH DAY.—A disagreement on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported, and after discussion a further conference with the Senate Committee was ordered.... The House substitute for the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill was passed—183 to 48—and a conference was requested....A motion to amend and substitute the Senate Inter-State Commerce bill for the Regan bill, made by Mr. Hiscock, was lost.

178TH DAY.—Mr Holman, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, reported that a substantial agreement had been reached on all the clauses in dispute except the one item of Senators' clerks, and on this the Senate was firm. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. After debate the motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 93. The bill thus passed both Houses. The appropriation for the internal revenue service is $1,950,000. The total appropriation made by the bill is $20,654,346, which is $86,006 less than the appropriation contained in the bill as it passed the Senate, and $722,000 less than the appropriation authorized by the current law....Senate Amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were discussed, and a conference ordered.

179TH DAY.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill and a conference was ordered. ....The House refused to consider the several pension bills that had been vetoed. Finally it took up for consideration the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson. The House refused—yeas 105, nays 86—to pass the bill over the veto, the constitutional two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The House then took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session being for the consideration of private bills.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ADELINA PATTI knows forty-seven operas by heart.

ONE of the Pittsburg theatres will have colored ushers next season.

MISS GLEASON, of San Francisco, is a rising American vocalist now in Paris.

CHRISTINE NILSSON'S age off the stage is fourty-four. She cares not who knows it.

MISS MARIE PRESCOTT will start [illegible] season in a repertoire of comedy [illegible]

JOSEPH G. LENNON, a prom[illegible] and chorus leader, died recent[illegible]

MR. MCKEE RANKIN will [illegible] next season a spectacular [illegible] of "Macbeth." Fifty people will be [illegible]

CHARLES E. TINNEY, the basso [illegible] Cathedral in London, has been engaged under a long contract by the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston.

THE TORIES IN POWER.

Formation of Great Britain's New Cabinet by Salisbury.

The Marquis of Londonderry as Ireland's Lord Lieutenant.

A London dispatch gives the following details concerning the formation by Lord Salisbury of the new British Ministry:

The following Cabinet officers have been announced:

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Iddesleigh.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Iddesleigh.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader in the House of Commons—Lord Randolph Churchill.

Secretary for War—The Right Hon. William Henry Smith.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.

Secretary for India—The Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley.

Lord President of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.

President of the Local Government Board—The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin.

President of the Board of Trade—The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Postmaster-General—Lord John Manners.

First Commissioner of Works—Rt. Hon. David Plunket.

Attorney-General—Sir. R. E. Webster.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Ashbourne.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

Lord Randolph Churchill will have, beside the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the leadership of the party in the House of Commons. It appears that Mr. Goschen had been offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and the leadership in the House of Commons. It is stated that Mr. Goschen will not seek re-election to Parliament at present and that when he does he will stand as a Conservative and join the Tory party.

The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that it is informed on high authority that Lord Salisbury's Irish policy will include a proposal to lend to Ireland the sum of £5,000,000 to enable her to establish local banks on the Scotch system, and lend money at a nominal interest to farmers and manufacturers in order to stimulate and develop trade.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland with reluctance and only under pressure from Lord Salisbury, who held that the Irish office during the coming session would be the most important after that of the Premier. Lord Randolph Churchill's set regard the appointment as the shelving of Beach and as a triumph for the younger militant Conservatives. Both the Liberal and Conservative clubs question the wisdom of the appointments. The Parnellites are incensed at the election of Beach for the Chief Secretaryship, as they recall his recent speech in favor of coercion.

The Duke of Argyll declines to take office. Mr. Chamberlain, through Lord Hartington, has promised Lord Salisbury a qualified support. Lord Ashbourne has been intrusted with the work of drafting the scheme for the reform of Irish administration. A private committee, including Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James and Mr. Chamberlain, will co-operate with Lord Ashbourne. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Salisbury are preparing a local Government bill for Ireland.

A meeting of the late Gladstone Ministry was held at Lord Granville's house during the evening. It was informal and did not refer to foreign matters. It was decided to assist Lord Salisbury in obtaining supply. The Liberal Ministers decided not to shape their tactics until the Queen's speech had been read in Parliament.

The Right Hons. David Robert Plunket and Henry Chaplin will obtain seats in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

A LOFTY LEAP.

A Young Man Jumps from the Brooklyn Bridge.

"Steve" Brodie, an ex-newsboy and pedestrian, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Friday afternoon, the 23d, and was taken from the water uninjured. Shortly before 3 o'clock an open truck containing three men drove upon the New York roadway of the bridge and passed the policeman stationed there unnoticed. The truck was about 250 feet beyond the tower, at a point where the bridge is fully 120 feet above the water, when Brodie jumped to the roadway and ran toward the side of the bridge. Only an instant did he stop to throw off his coat, and clad, in a red flannel shirt with boots, hat and trousers on, he climbed over the low iron lattice work which serves to protect the roadway from the dizzy depth below, and with the agility of a cat, clambered down and hung by his arms from one of the iron girders which run along below the bridge. The driver of the truck and a policeman rushed to the spot. They were too late to accomplish anything. The policeman wildly collared a printer named Waterman, who had accompanied Brodie in the truck.

"What are you grabbing me for?" cried Waterman. "There's the man who's trying to jump," and he pointed to Brodie, who by this time was climbing down the railing. The policeman made for him, but to catch Brodie it would have been necessary to follow him, and for this the officer had no stomach.

"My God, he's going to drop!" he exclaimed, as he leaned over the railing, wildly brandishing his arms toward the man who hung below him. Nothing could have been nearer the truth. Brodie hung on a second or two from the girder, until he was sure of his balance; then his body shot downward, and, whether for life or death, the leap was made.

A few of Brodie's friends were in the secret of his intended leap. Three of them—Paul Butler, "Jerry" Kane and "Tim" Brennan—were in a rowboat below the bridge, waiting to haul him out. About thirty other persons stood on one of the piers. They had been watching for Brodie's appearance, and when at last they saw him suspended in the air, far above their heads, they held their breath and waited. Until he was within fifty feet of the water, the footrace was full straight as an arrow, his arms extended above his head. Then as if by a great effort, like a man who is raising himself upon a horizontal bar, he drew his arms downward until his clenched fists were on a level with his breast. His legs, which had until now remained straight and stiff, parted and bent at the knees, and he struck the water in the position of a man who is gathering his forces to start in a race. It seemed impossible that in this position he could successfully sustain the shock of the water. The two or three seconds that he was under water seemed to the waiting crowd an eternity. Yet he came to the surface in safety, with an extremely red face, it is true, but apparently uninjured, and blowing the water from his mouth with a long breath, he struck out to swim on his back as unconcernedly as if he had only dived from one of the piers. His friends in the boat immediately pulled toward him, and hauled him in. When the boat reached land Brodie was arrested. At the station house he was examined by a doctor, and found uninjured. Brodie was let out on bail, and has made arrangements to exhibit himself in dime museums at $100 a week.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reduced Estimates of the Probable Yield—Damage by Drought.

A report prepared for the Chicago *Farmer's Review*, indicates that the prolonged drought will have a very serious effect upon all the late crops. The spring wheat outlook has been in nowise improved, and the average condition of the crop has declined since July 1, when it was expected that the probable total wheat yield of the United States would not exceed a round total of 420,000,000 bushels. The tenor of the latter reports indicate that this estimate will have to be reduced by from ten to fifteen million bushels. The reports from Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota do not indicate an average of six to ten bushels to the acre, with many fields entirely ruined. Corn is reported very uneven in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska; and, while looking clean, is in need of rain, and a shortage in the yield is threatened. In Minnesota corn is looking well, but is beginning to feel the effect of the drought. The oat crop will fall short of an average yield in Wisconsin and Minnesota and three-fourths of an average in Illinois, Michan and Iowa.

The pastures in all the Southwestern States are reported as short and in large sections ruined by the drought.

A BRIDGE of concrete, thirty feet in span, with a roadway thirteen feet wide and capable of supporting safely a load of 200 tons, was recently built in Switzerland in a single day. Two months' time was allowed for the complete hardening of the concrete, after which time heavy traffic began without apparent injury to the structure.

A YOUNG woman of Ithaca has nearly one thousand silk worms suspended in paper cones, and all spinning away industriously.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Southern League season will close September 4.

TEN dozen league balls a day per man is the rate at which they are made.

THE New Yorks are drawing the best crowds of any club in the country.

STOVEY, of the Athletics, has led the country with home runs for three seasons.

DUDE ESTERBROOK, of the New Yorks, is considered the finest third baseman in the League.

OLD JOE START, who has been playing ball for about twenty-five years, has been released by the Washingtons.

THE American Association never before had the tenth part of the trouble with umpires that it has experienced this season.

THE Mets lead the Association in fielding and the Louisvilles in batting. The Cincinnatis have scored the greatest number of runs.

BURDOCK, with the assistance of Wise and Morrill, of the Bostons, made the first triple play of the season on the Washington grounds recently.

SUNDAY, the favorite young player of the Chicago team, is not only a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is said to be an earnest Christian.

Is there anything in the Western air conducive to heavy batting? In both League and Association games of late out there the slugging has been terrific.

THE Newarks and Bridgeports played a perfect fielding game recently. Not an error, passed ball or wild pitch marred the contest. It was a phenomenal game.

SINCE the organization of the Southern League only two triple plays have been made in that League, and both have been made on the Atlanta grounds.

MACON proposes that the Southern League Clubs next year engage only professional batteries and fill out the rest of the teams with local amateur and semi-professional players.

SEVEN home runs have been made by the Kansas Citys on the home grounds, under the stimulus of an umbrella for every home run made. Not a member of any of the visiting clubs is carrying one of those silk umbrellas as yet.

IN thirty-nine games of ball played July 5, by clubs of the National, International, Southern, Eastern and New England Leagues and the American Association, there were, in round numbers, 175,000 spectators, an average of nearly 4,500 at each game.

MANAGER WATKINS, of the Detroit Club, says that if Detroit wins the League championship he will try to arrange a series of games with the American Association champions. Watkins predicts that two of this season's Association clubs will be in the League next year.

THE work of the Chicago team in the recent series of three games won from Detroit was remarkable: Twenty-six base hits, including home runs by Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson; three-bagger by Anson, Pfeffer and Dalrymple; doubles